DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 178 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 3,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. [illegible] BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET

SUIT NO. 697 OF 1911.

Chand Ebrahim and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Fatmaboo, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madan the special commissioners appointed in the above suit, by an order dated 2nd October 1916, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the respective premises the undermentioned immoveable properties, on the respective days and times mentioned below:—

LOT No. 3.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows That is to say on or towards the East by the said Doctor Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Hanif Bhancay and on or towards the South by the house of Ismail Soobedar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1415, New No. 3580 Old Survey No. 1118 and New Survey No. 4219 and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7097 and Street No. 226.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 25-30 H.-P. 4 cylinder 8 seated Richard Brazer motor car low tension magneto, direct drive new tyre tubes in working order.
1 Darracque motor car 4 seated.
The property of a deceased gentleman.
1 English built rubber tyred boat shaped landau by Silk and Sons.
1 old landau.
3 broken rickshaws.
1 cow.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

Suit No. 41 of 1916.

Kashibai, widow of Bhat Hariram Velji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Nemchand Juthabhai and others...Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. D. L. Vaidya and C. N. Caroe pursuant to the powers and directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th day of February 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1917, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the immoveable property hereunder described and belonging to the estate of Bhat Hariram Velji deceased:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or bungalows and outhouses built and standing thereon, situate at Parel without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and nine (13,409) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1415, New No. 3580 Old Survey No. 1118 and New Survey No. 4219 and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7097 and Street No. 226.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC CARBONS, BRASS CYCLE VALVES AND PURE NICKEL AND ENGLISH ASBESTOS WOVEN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

15 cases each 1,000 pieces electric carbons 12 inches long.
3 cases each 5,000 complete brass cycle valves.
1 case 66 sheets 450 lbs. pure nickel 8in.x16in. containing 22 sheets each weighing about 10 lbs. and 44 sheets each weighing about 5 lbs.
14 Rolls of English Asbestos Woven Cloth plain without wire insertions.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWEL CASES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 4th August next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 very handsome jewel case made of very old French enamelled with fancy brass fitting "Tahan Fr. de L'empereur," with glass case.
1 very handsome old French Ormolu Jewel case with fancy brass fitting "Tahan Fr. de L'empereur," the back and sides showing palace view of Louis the XV and top and front showing early days of their enjoyment, (a rare piece).
1 very handsome old French Ormolu Jewel case, fitted with fancy brass fittings, "Tahan Fr. de L'empereur," all the panels are in mazerine blue and decorated with cupids enjoying in the garden of heaven (top small panel crack).
The abovt will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of CINEMA FILMS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prag Mahal Dhobi Talao, in the shop of Mr. M. G. Patel, Agent for Messrs. Pathe Frere on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by water:—

A lot of Cinema Flms such as Feature Dramas, Comics, Acrobats, Magic Travels, Pathe Gazette War Subjects, Colour Dramas, Scenes, etc., etc., and sundry other goods.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 CANES, PAPER EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE "VORWAERTS."

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. S. T.), at "C" Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Station, the following goods, landed, ex. the above steamer.

63 cases, Paper of different kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 Bags, Java Brown Sugar and 35 Bags Java Coffee.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Coy.'s Enclosures, at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation (near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Moosa, the following goods:—

19 bags Java brown sugar.
35 bags, Java Coffee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coir Yarn, Coir Mats, Chuck Poonac (Oil Cake), Lemon Grass Oil in Drums, Bales of Goat Skins, Buffalo Hides, etc., ex. s.s. "Panjim," and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon, Sewri, Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo, ex. the above vessels.

About 7,607 bags copra, 1,333 bales coir yarn, 250 bundles coir mats, 16 drums lemon grass oil, 18 casks, casings, 666 bundles chuck poonac (oil cake), 165 bales goat skins, 168 packages buffalo hides.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within five days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE, & CO.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 6 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st instant at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic TYPIST. Apply stating salary to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9076

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER, who can give security, good salary and everything found. Apply SHAH JAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Market, between 5 & 7 p.m. 9062

WANTED for temporary service afloat certificated OFFICERS and ENGINEERS. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, Royol Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 9088

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED

WANT TO ADVANCE MONEY on a Private Motor Car or a Taxi Car. Write to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9071

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhutwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 3988

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECOND-HAND BOILERS, size 20ft. by 5ft. to 24ft. by 6ft., pressure 110 to 125 lbs. per square inch. Write to RAICHAND MOTICHAND ZAVARI, Saraf Bazar, Bombay full particulars with terms. 9065

WANTED

WANTED—One or two rooms with electricity. State rent, full address and dimension of each room to P. O. Box No. 390, Bombay. 9068

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FIRE BRICKS, Mangalore Tiles and spare parts of Boiler fittings and Boilers chairs, etc. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9041

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A second-hand 6 N. H. P. HORIZONTAL COLONIAL BOILER requires retubing. Price Rs. 800. Apply to MANAGER, GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY, DEOLALI. 9031

FOR SALE—400 acres and over, best Malwa CULTIVATED LAND, near Takneri (Bina-Kotah Baran Railway). Rupees thirty an acre. Address HARIRAM GOROWALA Pachhar, Gwalior State. 9053

FOR SALE AT IGATPURI—DWELLING HOUSE with extensive fruit garden and good water supply. For further particulars and price apply to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9060

FOR SALE—A fully equipped Workshop and Foundry in an important town, containing Lathes, and other Machinery, driven by Oil Engine in good working condition, together with Goodwill of Business established over 7 years. Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8999

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Office Rooms. Apply Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and Co., Solicitors, 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9087

TO LET—ONE ROOM suitable for office, of Direct Importers and Exporters situated Abdul Rahman Street. Apply to HAJEE SHAKOR HAJEE HASSAM, 87, Cutlery Bazar. 9081

VERSOVA SANDS, off Andehri, richly furnished or stone Bungalow, with beautiful garden, Electric Lights and Water Supply, only Bungalow suitable for Europeans. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, Ralli Brothers. 9029

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9083

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh day of July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after the figure and words '6 per cent. per annum' in line 4 thereof, the words 'free of Indian Income Tax.'"

And notice is hereby also given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid on Friday, the tenth day of August 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the abovementioned Resolution.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay. 9076

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 27th August 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, 25th July, 1917. 9089

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to my notice that rumours are being circulated that cases of cholera have recently occurred in several Hotels in Bombay. The rumours are absolutely without foundation as far as Hotel Majestic is concerned.

A. G. V. DAVICO,
9078. Lessee and Director.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 4th, 11th, 18th, 22nd and 25th August, 1st, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September and 6th and 13th October, 1917, for the Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see Poster Notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 262

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 3rd of September, 1917. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each share-holder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917 to September 1st 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 25th July, 1917. 9077

FOR SALE.

THE JEWELLERY mentioned below (comprising over 1500 articles) being part of the stock of Adolf Neuhauser, a hostile firm in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, is to be sold by private treaty IN ONE LOT:—

Necklaces, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Links, Wrist Watches, Amber cigar and cigarette-holders, gold pencils, and pen-holders, Fountain pens, knives and Notebooks, gold chains and bangles. (18, 15, 14, and 9 carat gold and platinum and set with precious stones.)

Particulars can be obtained and arrangements can be made for genuine intending purchasers to inspect the goods on application to the undersigned before the 8th August 1917, at the latest. Offers in sealed covers superscribed with the word "JEWELLERY" will be received by the undersigned upto the forenoon of 16th August, 1917, at the latest. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any offer without assigning any reason. On the acceptance of the offer a deposit of 25 per cent to be paid to the undersigned and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within fifteen days of the date of the acceptance.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.
Canada Buildings,
Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 26th July, 1917. 9085.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ SONEJI, a Pensioner of Jivraj Balu Mills of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased

SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA SONEJI, son of the abovenamed deceased and one of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of July, 1917.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
9086. Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client Bai KAPURBAI, widow and administratrix of CHHAGAN KHUSHAL, notice is hereby given that a share-certificate bearing No. 400 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Chhagan Khushal has been stolen, misplaced or lost. The Public are therefore warned against dealing therewith, in any way.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Bai Kapurbai, widow and administratrix of Chhagan Khushal.
9084.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI, widow of MERWANJI DADABHOY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Duncan Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2397 and 2398, New No. 9447, Old Survey Nos. 7 and 8 and New Survey No. 5660 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7554, Street Nos. 322 and 324 and containing by admeasurement 398 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamally Mulla Hyderally, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Daroowalla and on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1917.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
9089 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTAM DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, bachelor, a shareholder ..... Deceased

(1) Bai JAMNABAI, widow of MAOJI HARIDAS and (2) Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of VASANJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Bazar Gate Street, within Fort, sisters of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of July 1917.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
9079. Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, NEAR THE STATION OF NANDGAON IN NASIK ZILLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bansilal Gangaram, Kenalchand Nathmal, Imam Panubhoy, Ganesh Raghoonath and Mereshwar Vinayek, the Liquidators of the Bansilal Gangaram Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Industrial Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable ginning factory:

Description of the Factory:—All that piece of land, admeasuring 8 acres and 1 goontha, situate near the station of Nandgaon in Nasik Zilla assessed yearly at Rs. 17-0-9, together with the building 2 wells, tanks, mango and nimb trees, etc.

The said factory consists of the following machineries:—

36 gins by Platt Bros.
1 Engine by Marshall Sons and Co. size 12 by 21 by 24, of 100 revolutions.
1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton and Co. size 7 by 28 and 140 pressure.
Also donkey pump, water heater by Marshall Sons & Co., drilling machine, opener by Platt Bros., baling press, lathe, rotary pump, shattings, pulleys and other accessories, etc.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furnitures belonging to the late Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kirtiker, I.M.S., (retired.)

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 180 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Joosub Peermahomed & Co., at their Offices Nos. 46, 48, Shaik Memon Street near Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz & Bros.

S. S. TAIAN MARU.

J P M—786—5204/5233: 30 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.
J P M—786—5234/5333: 100 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.
J P M—786—5334/83: 50 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
Including
HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Great Hit of London and New York
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
SATURDAY, 28TH HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M. AND AT NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
"WITHIN THE LAW"
SUNDAY 29TH AT 6 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
THE SORROWS OF SATAN
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. after 6 p. m. at Theatre,

6-30. CINEMA. 6-30.
PATHE PICTURES!
PATHE PICTURES!!
LOOK OUT.
COMING NEXT WEEK
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the world famous Dancer
ANNA PAVLOWA
with her Imperial Russian Ballet
in the picturization of AUBER'S Opera
MASANIELLO
or
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI
Nothing like it has ever been screened
Book your seats at once
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME
SLIGHTLY ADVANCED PRICES
Rs. 1-8, As, 12, 8, 6, and 3.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PICTURES.
SPLENDID 5-REEL DRAMA:
"THE CHALICE OF SORROW."
A stirring story of the persecution of American citizens in Mexico. A young artist's efforts to aid a girl and her brother to escape to the United States provoke his financee's jealousy. The Mexican Governor is a treacherous villain and only his death enables the hero and heroine to get out of the country.

"HIS OWN NEMESIS."
The comic story of a man's jealousy of his artist-wife and what it led to.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/3, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
NEARING THE END!!
of the Brilliant "WHO'S GUILTY?"
Series This week and next will see the last of this great succession of Problems. Each story complete in itself.
THIS WEEK!!! THIS WEEK!!!
"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE"
WHO'S GUILTY?
NEXT WEEK. THE TWO LAST AND
FINAL EPISODES!!!

THE EMPIRE

The Rendezvous of Picture Lovers.
Comedy Cartoons!! Comedy Cartoons!!
MUTT and JEFF
The quaint Cartoon Comics as "Night Clerks"
"A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE"
A vivid story of the American Civil War.
30 minutes' continue Laughter.
"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"
"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"
"SOME" Knockabout Comedy.
LUKE'S FIRST 2 PART COMEDY.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Cinema Par Excellence.
TERRIFIC SUCCESS
OF
OUR GALA PROGRAMME
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
In
A side-splitting Musical farcical Play let in 2 Scenes
THE SIAMESE TWINS
THE SIAMESE TWINS
(By Gilbert Abott A'Beckett)
As Produced at the St. James' Theatre.
TUNEFUL MUSIC
MERRY SONGS AND CHORUSES
Delightful Situations
The Playlet will be Preceded by
SPECIAL VARIETIES
Including the
FASCINATION WALTZ
And
PATHE'S LATEST & GREATEST
Drama in 3 Parts
THE
DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS
To-night Special Cinema Show at 8-30.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT DO YOU THINK

WHEN THREE STELLAR CELEBRITIES OF THE CINEMA-WORLD APPEAR AT A SINGLE SHOW?

SEE

FRANCIS FORD | **GRACE CUNARD**

THE FAMOUS UNIVERSAL SERIAL STARS AND

MARY FULLER

THE STAR OF "WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY" FAME EACH IN A ROLE UNSURPASSED.

CAN THIS PROGRAMME BE BEATEN?

GO BY QUALITY AND NOTHING ELSE

WHEN YOU HAVE TO PAY YOUR COIN

OLYMPIA

THE CINEMA ALWAYS FOR "QUALITY" ENTERTAINMENT

Sandhurst Road (West) 'Phone: 1266.

The "Mysteries of Myra" prizes have been drawn. Call for the result.

NEXT WEEK

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

ANIMAL ACTOR JACKO "The Dumb Genius."

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 28th JULY, AT

BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD—NORTH.

Another Mighty

ITALA-FILM

Another Record of

ITALA-FILM

Another Monster

ITALA-FILM

Of Maciste and Cabiria fame

TIGRE-REALE

Royal Tigress. By G. Verga.

TIGRE-REALE

7,000 ft.—A most powerful and sensational Love Drama—7,000 ft.

Featuring

ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS

PINA-MENICHELLI

PINA-MENICHELLI

AS COUNTESS NATKA.

Supported by a strong cast of all Italy's Leading Artistes.

Commencing Saturday, 28th July—at ELDORADO CINEMA.

To-day is the last day to see the fourth instalment of eight thrilling parts of

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

the Serial Wonderful that has caused a regular commotion in Bombay, just now.

As a combination of beauty and excellence, this Serial has no equal; as a pure attraction its allurement is powerful and lasting. It has the very essence of Romance. The movement, vivacity, life sparkle, and high entertainment of the pictures are quite amazing, and grip the spectator from the start to the finish of each chapter.

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LAST WEEK

of the Great Spanish Love Serial

"JUSTICE"

To miss these last Episodes, means missing the greatest treat in Cinematography.

See **To-night** Rodrick and Herring caught in a Trap.

To-night David Roscoe's full Revenge.

NOW WE ARE NEAR IT!

WATCH FOR IT!!

IT'S COMING!!!

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD

IN

PURPLE MASK

AT THE

ELDORADO

CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

MISS PEARL WHITE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARTISTE

IN

"MAY FLOWER"

A PATHE COLOR GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

THE MOST CHARMING FILM EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. **LAMINGTON ROAD.**

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 25th

	Bales	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000	
Mid. Americans	18.85	Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 22.88—6	
	Jan. 22.66—72	
	Mar. 22.70—35	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool, July 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	17.75	Unchgd.
July-Aug.	17.50	
Aug.-Sept.	17 17	
Sept.-Oct.	16.37	
Oct.-Nov.	16.45	
Nov.-Dec.	16.05	
Dec.-Jan.	15.90	
Jan.-Feb.	15.80	
Feb.-Mar.	15.71	
Mar.-Apl.	15 62	
April-May	15.54	
May-June	15.46	
June-July	15.38	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool July 25th

Months.	To-day's price.	
July	29.75	Unchgd.
Oct.	28.75	
Nov.	29.00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 25th.

M G Bengal Good	15.20	Unchgd.
,, ,, Fully Good	15.45	
,, ,, Fine	16.70	
No 1 Oomra Good	16.75	
,, ,, Fully Good	16.95	
,, ,, Fine	17.20	
M.G. Broach Good	18.06	
,, ,, Fully Good	18.22	
,, ,, Fine	18.40	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 25th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs
1,20,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		3,27,000
7,01,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay		
Nil ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/4		
,, Bombay			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
31,19,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		111,72,000
63,53,000 ,, ,,	to Bombay		
16,51,000 ,, ,,	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
,, Bombay			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	13,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	78 5/8

New York, July 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000	
Futures at New York Oct.	24.25-13	
,, ,, Jan.	23.96-16	
,, ,, Mar.	23.12+11	
Spot Cotton at New York	25.45-16	
,, ,, New Orleans	25.25	No change.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 23 31+50
,, ,, Jan. 23.36+36

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Ind'an Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs unofficial	27.46

London, July 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to increased offerings Easy Tendency.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs unofficial	27.46

THE MAILS.

London, July 25th.

The Bombay Mails of 28th June were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 24th.

5% 1925—1929	£87½
4½ 1925—1945	£94½
5% new	£94 1/2

London July 25th.

5% 1925—1929	£87½
4½ 1925—1945	£94½
5% new	£94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Nominal not offered.

RAPESEED.

Rapese, Ferozepore usual Bold perton June-July ,,	595
Rapese, Ferozepore Ordinary June-July	592/6
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Buyers	600
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585
Toria Rajseed June-July Paid	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship small per ton Aug-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	595

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£125½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, Sept.-Oct	19/9
Raw Java, C & F Bombay Sept.-Oct.	20
do. do. Karachi Sept.-Oct.	20/1
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
do. do. Bombay Not quoted	
do. do Karachi	

Tone:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sel'ers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers Dull	2 7½

London, July 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat:—Nominal not offered.

RAPESEED

Rapeed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton July-July Value	595
Rapeed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July	592/6
Rapeed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton July-July Buyers	600
Rapeed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton July-July Value	585
Toriapeseed per ton June-July Paid	595

LINSEED.

Linsd Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship small per taung-Set	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½
Hardspelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Sept/Oct	19/9
Raw Java, C & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct.	20
do. do Karachi Sept.-Oct.	20/1

Fine White Java, C.&F. Calcutta } Not quoted
do. do. Bombay
do. do Karachi

Tone:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/0½

Tone:—Weak closing steadier.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 25th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	66
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	67
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 26.

There was a sharp decline in the bazaar last night owing to speculators' selling Good Broach April freely, and the rate gave way to Rs. 497, which was also the price quoted this morning. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar to-day business was done in Good Broach April on Association terms at Rs. 505, and in Fine Muthia January at Rs. 425. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 503 for Good Broach April and quickly advanced to Rs. 512/13, and later on to Rs. 515. Fluctuations in Good Broach are generally wider and more sudden than in any other description. At Colaba the market was very irregular with changes of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 every few minutes in Good Broach. Rs. 503 was touched, and then Rs. 509 and Rs. 501. Rates at 6-15 p.m. were irregular as under. A moderate business has been done in New Crop.

Ready cotton is easier and the demand is quite moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		391
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		448
Good H.G. Westerns	Augt Sept		438
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		482
Good M. G. Compta	Augt Sept.		495
Good M. G. Miraj	Augt-Sept.		482

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	Rs.	502
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	,,	491
,, Khandeish	,,	,,	445
,, Muthia	,,	,,	435
,, Bengal	,,	,,	394
Fully Good Bengal	,,	,,	374

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cen discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P M.

NEW CROP.

Bengal Jan.			376
Broach April		,,	505

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 26th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	400	399	389			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	400	399	389			,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		467	447			,,
M. G. Broach		545	540	490		,,
M. G. Mathia		412	402			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				458		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				500		,,
M. G. Westerns				465	451	,,
H.G. Westerns				455	441	,,
M. G. Compta				504	490	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			527	515		,,
M.G. Warangal				484		,,
M.G. Dharangadra			522	510		,,
M.G. Lindsbil Wadhwan			522	510		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 25th July:—

Cotton	12,376	bales.
Wheat	19,370	ows
Linseed	22,370	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	417	,,
Gingellyseed	384	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnute	5,054	,,
Castorseed	1,669	,,
Rice	1,419	,,
Myrabolams	99	,,
Cottonseed	307	,,
Mowraseed	77	,,
Gram	8,201	,,
Jowar	7,402	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	923	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	398	382	..	1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)	437	397	387	..	Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	408	398	388	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	402	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomra M G.	..	405	395	385	Ready
Akola and Dhanam Karanja (M G)	..	468	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomra watee description (M G)	..	..	..	..	..
Dhanmanaum Poolgaum (M G	..	465	445	..	Ready
Westerns (M G)	..	490	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	469	449	..	Ready
Wardha Ghat (M G)	..	465	447	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	475	460	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	515	500	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	412	402	..	Ready
	..	445	..	..	1/25th Jan, 18
			Good. H.G.F.		
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	497	471	Ready
Westerns (M G.)	..	..	485	..	August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	460	445	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	485	..	August, Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	450	435	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	503	490	Ready
Miraj Asthni (M.G.)	..	..	495	..	August, Sept.
	..	..	485	475	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Karwar Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 26th—5 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-34	43 8 0	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 12 0
,, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teoriseed White 85, 16	45 0 0	0 0 0
,, Gulzar 75, 25	44 8 0	0 0 0
,, Gulzar 50, 50	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, Black	37 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 5 0	7 11 0
Gingellyseed	38 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 4 0
Jawrce	38 0 0	0 0 0
Anand's	39 0 0	0 0 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat Sept.	6 11 3	
Linseed, ,,	9 3 3	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bom'bay on 24th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	11	12,744
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	6,110

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

Bombay, July 26.

The silver market was steady with limited business passing.

Bar Gold, 25-12.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-10.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 95-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 95-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 179½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 280½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvemtnt Trust 60 years January-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 ped cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in Standard Mill shares, where there was a fair rise in the prices. In the rates of other shares there was comparatively a small rise and the market closed steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,760 to 1,800, Madhavjees from 2,185 to 2,200 and closed at 2,195, Fazulbhoys from 785 to 795 and closed at 790. Nagpurs from 2,420 to 2,430.

Bradburys improved to 515, Edward Sassoons improved to 205, Finlays to 330, Indore Malwas to 387/8, Pearls to 550, Simplexs to 722/8 and Crescents declined to 230, Currimbhoys to 372/8 and Indian Bleachings to 297/8.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 272/8 and 268/12 and closed at 273/12, Deferreds were steady at 1,160, Katni Ordinarys declined to 262/8, Shivrajpurs to 51 and Central India Minings to 51.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 960, Bombay-Burmas to 995, British Burma Petroleums improved to 6, Bombay Tramways declined to 352/8 and Bombay Steams improved to 302/8.

PROPOSED NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the correspondence which has appeared in your paper on the above subject it would be interesting to know, in view of all sorts of rumours that are prevailing, when the New Market is likely to open.

The need of another market is greater to-day considering the amount of business that has increased during the last few years, and which the present market is unable to cope with; there will also be healthy competition and effective check on the autocratic ways of the present market, and the sooner it comes into existence the better, and I can assure the promoters the investing public will accord to it a hearty welcome.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. P.

"Sea View," Colaba,
24th July, 1917.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 5th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 18th of Bhaman, 1286.
Jewish: 6th of Ad, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; **Sunset:** 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Special Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Extraordinary Meeting of Bombay Co-operators to consider draft co-operative rules and to submit representation against some of them to be held at 6 p.m. at the office of Bombay Central Co-operative Bank.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Basra and Mohammerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 11 a.m.

Monthly Meeting of Members of Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Special Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, July 28.

Public Meeting to honour memory of late Hon. Jagannath Shankarseth, Madhav Baug, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-50 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 29.

Special General Meeting, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 11 a.m.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

Prof. V. G. Kale's Public Lecture on "University Education," Dadar English School Hall, Dadar, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Repertory Co. playing to-night for the first time in Bombay the American "Crook" Drama, entitled "Within the Law" at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE—R. B. Naik to Manikbai Nandodkar on Sunday, the 22nd July, 1917, at Baroda.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that the acceptance of ordinary telegrams between India and Burma has been resumed.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture in Marathi, on "Crime and its Origin," to-morrow, at 5 p.m. in Dadar English School.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSETH ANNIVERSARY.

The birth-day anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankarseth, will be celebrated at a public meeting to be held at the Madhav Bang to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Narayan S. Devrukhkar will preside.

BURGLARY IN ARDESHIR DADY CROSS LANE.

Luxminarayan Bhagirath, a broker, residing on the first floor of a house in Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, reports that his place was broken into some time during Wednesday night and pearl and diamond ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 5,707 stolen.

JAIN HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Government have directed, that the 13th to 15th and 17th to 19th September 1917, should be substituted for the 15th to 18th and 20th to 22nd August 1917, declared as Jain holidays in Government Notification dated the 27th November 1916. Sixteenth September falls on Sunday and 20th September has already been declared to be a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Thursday, Chukla and Byculla reporting one attack each, Umarkhadi, Khara Talao, and Mahaluxmi, each one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital one death. There were three attacks and one death from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total number of deaths from all causes was 102 as against 61 of the corresponding day of last year and 58 of 1915.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in the Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 21st instant, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 43, Ahmedabad City 2, other places in Ahmedabad District 7, Kaira District 11, Surat Town and Port 11, other places in Surat District 8, West Khandesh District 21, Thana District 46, Satara District 223, Nasik District 93, Ahmednagar District 30, Poona Town 0, other places in Poona District 29, Sholapur District 126, Kolaba District 13, Ratnagiri Port 1, other places in Ratnagiri District 3, Belgaum District 58, Dharwar District 45, Bijapur District 25, Karachi Port 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 101, Bhavnagar Port 4, Mangrol Port 8, other places in Kathiawar Agency 1, Mundra Port 2, Surat Agency 1, Bijapur Agency 4, Akalkote State 3 and Satara Agency 42. Total 972.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 26.)

The following officers to be substantive Deputy Assistant Political Agents with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Mr. Nandshankar Motiram in the vacancy of Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, I.S.O. retired, with effect from the 8th November 1916.

Mr. Manecklal C. Patel in the vacancy of Rao Saheb Nahanlal Himatram Dave, retired, with effect from the 1st January 1917.

Mr. Reuben Benjamin in the vacancy Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan, deceased, with effect from the 3rd March, 1917.

The Political Resident, Aden, has, appointed Lieutenant M. C. Dixon, India Army Reserve of Officers, as his Political Aide-de-Camp vice Lieutenant E. G. Venning, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1917.

Mr. C. N. Millard, Probationary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Additional Subordinate Judge at Patan, to do duty as Additional Subordinate Judge at Tasgaon with effect from the 1st August, 1917.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, to be an *ex officio* Visitor of his Majesty's Common Prison and the House of Correction, Bombay.

Mr. Shankar Laxmanrao Kalyanpurkar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Karwar, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 5th July 1917.

Mr. C. J. Power, on relief by Mr. D. MacDonald, to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from 1st August 1917 or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., passed on 3rd July, 1917, an examination in Marathi according to the High Proficiency test.

Mr. R. D. Rowlands to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. W. Hartley.

Messrs. G. Davis, I.C.S., and A. C. Green, I.C.S., passed on 2nd July 1917, an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S. has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

The war leave on urgent private affairs for forty-five days granted to Commander C. B. Henley, R.I.M., Port Officer, Aden, has been extended by fifteen days.

The services of the Reverend G. Hewitt are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

Indian Defence Force.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Lieutenant-Colonel Patric Robert Cadell, C.I.E., Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., is allowed an extension by fifteen days of the furlough granted to him.

DEATH OF A CORPSE BEARER.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded, yesterday, at the Coroner's Court the adjourned inquest touching the death of Edulji Muncherji Mistry, a Parsi corpse-bearer. The deceased's relative, Pherozeshaw Merwanji who is alleged to have stabbed the deceased, was present at the enquiry, with his pleader Mr. Behramji C. Mistry. Mohanji Savji, a coir-merchant, said he saw the deceased strike Pherozeshaw with an umbrella twice or thrice. Pherozeshaw went into a house, came out with something, in his hand and struck the deceased with it near the neck. Witness presumed that he brought something in his hand. The deceased staggered and fell.

Kaikhoshroe Shapurji, a milk merchant, said he saw Pherozeshaw suddenly raise his hand and strike the deceased, who fell and Pherozeshaw fell on him. The latter then got up and ran into his house. Pherozeshaw told the deceased's wife at the hospital that he had done a manly deed.

The jury brought in a verdict of death from injuries inflicted on the deceased by Pherozeshaw with whom he had had a quarrel.

WITHIN THE LAW.

To-night a most important production will be presented by the Bandman Repertory Company at the Excelsior Theatre, in that strong play "Within the Law" depicting the life of the under world of the city of New York. When the play was produced there it caused one of the greatest sensations in the theatrical history in that country, and afterwards when presented to the English public at the Haymarket Theatre, London, it ran for an un-interrupted season of over two years. The talented and versatile members of this Company will be seen to good advantage in this production. The caste is as follows:—Molly Malim as "Mary Turner". Dorothy Temple "Agnes Lynch," Evelyn Shelly "Fannie", Memie Winbourne "Sadie," Marion Ryder "Helen Morris", Wallingford Tate "Richard Gilder," Robert Faulkner "Inspector Burke", James Geldard "Edward Gilder," David Keir "George Demerest". Norman David Reir "George Demerest". Norman Thompson "Dective Sergeant Cassidy" Arthur Dennis "Eddie Priggs" and Carl Lawson "Joe Paleson."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending 24th instant in Gujarat, Konkan and West Deccan; elsewhere it was moderate. There was no rain in Sind. More rain is needed for sowing and transplantation, which are retarded in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak where sufficient moisture is not available. In other places agricultural operations are in full swing. Seedlings were slightly damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by rats and grasshoppers in parts of Thar Parkar and were suffering for want of moisture in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Satara, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Sind and Panch Mahals. The prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

It is understood that the North Western Railway administration have decided to use oil instead of coal for their engine. With this object in view experiments have been made for some considerable time before this decision was arrived at. Large oil tanks have been installed at Kiamari and pipes costing some lakhs of rupees is to be laid between these tanks and Karachi cantonment station. A special engineer will be appointed to carry out work in this connection.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS' REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V. Velji Kara v. Dayal Knatao, Madh K & C. Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1332-16.—Muthubai J & M, Shriram Chhagani a firm v. Sadasukh Gambirchand a firm, Malvi H M & R.

325-16—M B Chothia, Jayantilal Gowrishankar Vakil v Messrs Mulchand Jaykissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhomlal alias Gayaprasad Mithi, Malvi M R and Co.

1365-16—Raghavayya N and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mangu widow, Dikshit D and P.

1578-16—Mulla and Mulla, Gopinath Jivan Mahtre v Luxman Moghaji Nakhwa and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1125-16—Soondercas and Co, J Pearson and Co a firm v M A Mamea.

1029-14—Malvi M R and Co, Hukamchand Saroopchand v Govindram Umedram and ors, Captain and V.

303-16—Motichand and D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Charu Chandra Mitra, Daphtary F and D.

479-16.—Vachha & Co., Rabeiabai widow v. Bai Jilubai, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON, MR, JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

1251-16.—Patell & Eze, Archibald Patrick Brewin v. The Indian Newspaper Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

13-16.—Madh K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhimchand & anr, Malvi M R & Co., For Postponement.

614-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed & ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman & ors, Captain & V, Nanu H & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukmanji Ebrahimji, Jeh G and B, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Balloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

124-17—Patell and Ez, Yusunji Veljee v Shivji Karsondas, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1105-14—Amin and D, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor and Co, Bai Mannabai Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and M, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetjee R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher Wadia G and Co.

75-17—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterd, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad disped of a case in which Excise Sub-Inspe K. M. Mody charged Alimahomed Abdul, a Bohra aluminium merchant, having is shop at Mumbadevi, with being in possn of eight grains of cocaine without a lice. Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. B. J. Dady defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was tha in consequence of information received Rise Inspector Dracup with a "punch" raide the accused's shop on the 9th instant, then sixteen packets, each of ½ grain, were und below the cushion on which the accuse was seated, about one foot from the front of the shop.

The defence was that the accused nevr ate cocaine and that the case was got up gainst him by a rival trader.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon said he found in the accused no signs fromwhich he could say that he was a habitual cocaine eater.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused, saying it was a public shop to which many persons came and that there was no evidence to show that the cocaine was in the accused's exclusive possession.

THEFT BY A "RAMOSI."

GOODS STOLEN FROM RAILWAY YARD AT BANDRA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R Khairaz has disposed of a case in whic Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Mody, of the B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Jadoonat Parbhoonath, a "ramosi" employed at t Bandra goods yard, with not giving a sat factory account of the goods in his possessi Mr. Manga defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that on a morning of the 16th instant a theft "dhotars" from a bale of pieces lying in e yard was reported to the Police. In cosquence of information received, Hd Constable Tajmahomed of the Railway Pce went at night to the Colaba Railway stan and stopped the accused who was going to start for Cawnpore. He searched the accused's luggage, when three silk "saris" ad some pieces of cloth of the collective valof Rs. 80 were found, of which he couldnot give a satisfactory account.

The Magistrate convicted the accusedind sentenced him to two months' rigous imprisonment. He complimented the Head Constable for the smart arrest he had made.

LAND RECORDS.

PROGRESS OF SURVEY OPERATIONS

Reviewing the Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1915-16, Government in a resolution observe that the report bears interesting testimony to the increasing activity and importance of the Department. "The field of operations is widening annually and the Governor-in-Council is pleased to observe that considerable attention has been bestowed on the introduction of more efficient and less expensive methods in survey and other branches of the work and that to this end, results of former experience have been co-ordinated and several experiments conducted.

To Record of Rights, now firmly established as the foundation of the system of revenue accounts and a valuable and popular repository of interests in lands, has during recent years been extended to areas from which it had been excluded in the first instance till further experience of its utility was gained. Accordingly the preparation of the Record was continued during the year in the surveyed inam villages of the Presidency proper, in the Deccan villages of Kolaba and in the surveyed village sites in Gujarat; while, as a further experiment, Government ordered the introduction of the Record into the large towns of Ahmednagar, Barsi, Gadag and Godhra which were recently surveyed.

The survey of the larger towns of the Presidency proper was continued and conducted simultaneously with an enquiry into property rights in 12 towns, including Poona and Belgaum. Both survey and enquiry were completed in Thana, Dhulia, Nadurbar and Viramgam and survey operations in Poona, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Jaoan, Manmad, Nadiad, Anand and Broad, the enquiry work being in most cases in progress."

MINORS' ESTATES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Reviewing the Annual Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind for the year 1915-16 a Bombay Government resolution states that at the beginning of 1915-16 the total number of minors' estates under the administration of Collectors in the Presidency proper and Sind and under the Talukdari Settlement Officer in Gujarat was 94. During the course of the year 18 estates were released from control—chiefly on attainment of majority by the minors—and 22 new estates came under management, of which number 16 pertained to the Central Division.

The total gross income recovered on account of the estates under management was Rs. 1,88,518 compared with Rs. 2,04,845 in the preceding year

The collection of rents due to the estates was adversely affected by the partial failure of the season in Gujarat with the result that only two-thirds of the total demand of that Division could be collected. Elsewhere collections were satisfactory.

KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification dated the 22nd June 1917, the Governor in Council directs that the date from which the re-constitution of the District Local Board, Kaira, should take effect should be the 1st November 1917, instead of the 1st October, 1917.

STORING OF FILMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read the letter of Pathe Freres, with reference to the storing of Cinema Films, and in connection with that there are one or two matters to which public attention should be drawn.

Messrs. Pathe Freres, are one of the biggest dealers, and distributors of Cinema Films in Bombay, and so far as I know such dealers, usually not only always store films, but in the same building, they always *exhibit* films to intending hirers and purchasers, to enable them to see whether the film is worth having. Furthermore, whenever they receive a fresh stock of films from Europe, they always put them on the screen, in order to see for themselves what the plot of the story is, and how it would be received by the public: likewise whenever a film is returned by a hirer, if there is any suspicion of its having been mishandled by him, it is always tested on the screen, to see whether it has been used by him with due care and caution. So that a Cinema Dealer, doing a fair amount of business, has his machine, working practically the whole day.

If thereore Messrs. Pathe Frerers, not only store their films in the same building, but *exhibit them* to their customers in the same building, and *operate* them for their own purposes in the same building, then undenially, it is a serious menace to the lives and property of others. The building occupied bythem, and the buildings by which they are surrounded are all honeycombed with offices, and the buildings in the rear part of their office, are I think, residential quarters. Just imagine what an amount of mischief would be caused by fire in this locality.

This is a question, not of storing the films, but of exhibiting them, and I need hardly say that exhibiting a film is always dangerous.

A theatre is usually an isolated building, and a cinema film when on fire there, would do infinitely less harm, than when on fire in a row of business or residential quarters. In the case of a theatre fire, the sufferer is the proprietor himself, whereas here, the sufferer are innocent tenants of the same or adjacent buildings.

Greater precaution is therefore necessary when films are stored or screened in private buildings, and if a film cannot be shown in a theatre except under a licence, *a fortiori*, a licence should always be insisted upon, when a film is being *exhibited* in private buildings.

As regards the question of self-ignition, it is a purely debateable point, and there will be found experts, who hold various views on the subject. Suffice it to say, that all cinema merchants, deal in highly inflammable materials. Besides the film, there are packing materials, such as wood-shavings, straw, parchment papers, waste paper, and bundles of lithograph pictures, and in the interest of public safety, the present regulations should be so amended as to make it compulsory to obtain a licence before a cinema machine can be operated in a private building by a Cinema dealer, and if possible, the trade should be localized in a particular part of the city, so as to render other parts of the city, immune from fire.—Yours, etc.

G. B. PANDYA.

Bombay, July, 26th 1917.

MOTOR FATALITY AT CHOWPATTI.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Dorabji Fardunji Wacha, a student of the Wilson College, residing with his father Mr. Fardunji Dorabji Wacha, a cashier in the firm of Messrs Tata Sons and Company, at Salter Road.

MRS. SHIRINBAI'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Shirinbai Framji Mody, said she lived at Alexandra Road. She was driving a motor car along Chowpatti at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday. She was on her proper side and was driving slowly. She had a licensed driver named Luxman Hari beside her, teaching her. Just as she came in front of Mr. Taraporewala's house, the deceased ran across the road as there was a sudden shower of rain. He was not looking where he was going. He came right in front of the car. She swerved to avoid him and the car went up on the sidewalk. She at once applied the brakes and stopped the car which struck a tree. She made arrangements to have the deceased removed to hospital, but he died soon after. The Police were summoned, who took charge of the body. She thought she had had a license sanctioned to drive that day, but had not received it yet and had not got it with her then. She commenced to learn to drive that day. It was not true that she had been driving for eight days past without a license That was a provisional or temporary license.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said she started the car from Chowpatti at the Islam Club and came on this way. There was practically no traffic on the road and that was why that time of the day was chosen for the lesson. It was her own licensed driver who was teaching her to drive. From time to time he helped her to steer the car. On seeing the deceased in front of the car she swerved and the driver helped to turn the car. She thought it was to get protection from the rain that the deceased ran suddenly across. She was blowing the horn.

DRIVER'S STATEMENT.

Luxmon Hari, the driver said Mrs. Mody started from Narayan Dabholker's bungalow behind the Wilson College and went round by Babulnath Temple the Fish Bazaar and came out by the Body Guard Lines on to Chowpatti. The deceased ran into the right-hand mud-guard and came under the car. Mrs. Mody used to sit behind witness for a week past and on Wednesday for the first time she drove by herself.

EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Pandurang Luxman, a painter said he was sitting on a bench at Chowpatti when he saw the car coming at a moderate speed. It was travelling more slowly than was usual for cars. He saw the deceased running across the road but he could not say why he was running. It was not raining. The right-hand wheel passed over the deceased.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said that some time after the accident it rained. He could not say why the deceased ran across. He was not paying attention. It appeared as if it was going to rain.

CAR DRIVEN SLOWLY.

Mirza Sultan, a cook, said the motor car came slowly. The deceased ran across the road from west to east. It was not raining. No horn was sounded and none shouted. Witness had not noticed the weather as to whether rain threatened.

Chimanlal Motilal, a "mehta," said the boy was going slowly. The car was travelling at a moderate speed. Witness did not blame anyone.

HORN SOUNDED.

Mr. Behramji Dinshaw Taraporewalla said he was standing near the gate of his house, when he saw the car going very slowly and heard the horn sounded three or four times after it had passed. When it had passed him he heard a shout and on looking round he saw the wheel of the car on the path and the deceased lying on the road. The car was two or three paces from the deceased. It was drizzling at the time, not really raining.

DEATH HELD ACCIDENTAL.

The Jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car on Chowpatti. The jury wished to express sympathy with the family of the deceased.

PORTUGUESE INDIA,

RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF SILVER COINAGE.

A decree has been issued by the Portuguese Government at Lisbon, and Orders have been issued by the Government of Portuguese India in pursuance thereof, restricting the export of silver coinage from their territory into British India. Travellers to Portuguese territory in India are warned that the Government of Portuguese India have forbidden travellers from that territory to take with them more than Rs 5 in silver, and that all money taken by them in excess of this amount should be in notes.

THE LATE MRS, PADHYE.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Kashibai Padhye, the wife of Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee, which sad event took place last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Padhye was an educated lady of very amiable disposition, and broad sympathies and was connected with most of the social reform movements of the day amongst the Deccani community, and yet she had a full hold on her numerous friends in the orthodox circles.

BOMBAY: NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

LOSS OF TWO VALUED MEMBERS.

A meeting of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday, Mr. John Wallace presiding.

The Secretary said since the last meeting the Society had lost by death two of their oldest members, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, S. J. and Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. Father Dreckmann was for 30 years a member of the Committee and until recently one of the Vice-presidents of the Society. He was one of the most regular attendants at their meetings and had done a great deal of valuable work for the Society in connection with Reptiles. Lt.-Col. Kirtikar was a member of the Committee for many years and had contributed many valuable notes on Botanical subjects.

The Secretary said he was sure that members would pass a vote of deep regret at the loss of these old and valued members both of whom had helped so largely in the researches of the Society.

The election of the following 23 new members since the last meeting was announced:—The Secretary, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Darjeeling; Capt. E. Selby Phipson, I.M.S., Bombay; Capt. J. S. Armstrong, R.A.M.C., Basra; Capt. the Hon. R. A. Addington, Poona; Mr. J. C. T. Fairweather, Khandwa, C .P.; Capt. H. F. Murland, Karachi. Mr. O. R. Partridge, Jalpaiguri; the Hon. Secretary, Station Library, Simla; Mr. H. J. Winch, Shivrajpur; Lt. E. J. Green, I.A.R.O., Mesopotamia; Lt. E. D. A. Cuvelier, Nowshera; Mr. C. P. Vitty, Europe; Mr. A. E. M. Le Marchand, Indore; Major A. H. Cunningham, R.E. Roorkee; Mr. E. D. Spencer, Siam; Mr. W. D. Wheeler, Bombay; Capt. A. Fitz-Gerald, Bombay; Capt. J. G. P. Drummond, Kacha Baluchistan; Mr. Hasan C. Latif, Aurangabad; Lt. F. Kingdon Ward, Mesopotamia; Mr. A. E. Elmore, Tharrawaddy; the Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute, Debra Dun; and Capt. N. H. Prendergast, Miranshah.

CONTRIBUTION.

Once again the greater part of our contributions since the last meeting were received from members serving with the Forces in Mesopotamia.

From Lt. T.R. Livesey the Society several snakes. He also forwarded two sevefal snakes. He also forwarded tow hyena skins presented to us by the "A" Squadron of the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers. To Sir Percy Cox we are indebted for 33 birds' skins collected by Lt. R. E. Cheesman, who has also brought down for us a few live jerboas which may be seen in the Museum and a gazelle which has been deposited in the Victoria Gardens. To Capt. C. R. Pitman—always active on our behalf—we owe the handsome donation of 104 birds' skins and several snakes, frogs, etc. The latter in conjunction with Capt. L. H. L. Mackenzie, I.M.S. Capt. Napier, I.M.S., presented us with two ibex heads, a marten from the Pushtu Koh Range and a cheetah, the latter being the first of its kind in our collection. Two heads of the Persian gazelle were received from Mr. F. Ludlow and a marbled duck from Colonel Wood, Lt.-Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., sent in 9 snakes while a combined collection of some 20 snakes was received from Major F. E. W. Venning, and Capt. C. M. Ingoldby. Major Connor adds once again to his list of contribution with a further donation of insects and spiders. A very fine example of *Barbus seich* was obtained for us by Major Light. This fish weighed 114 lbs. and was speared by an Arab. A burrowing snake was received from Capt. E. S. Hearn. Capt. Hingston presented a bat and a few insects, whilst Major Husband sent us a fish caught at Basra, and we must conclude this list with Mr. N. Marryatt's handsome donation of his fine collection of eggs.

From within Indian limits the Society received two Markor heads, two stone or beech martens, a snow partridge which were obtained for us by Major E. H. James, forwarded through Mr. F. J. Mitchell. Though the Mammal Survey has been temporarily suspended, through the kindness of Rev. E. Blatter, Mr. Prater was able to join a botanical collecting expedition to the High Wavy Mountains in the Madura District where some 153 mammals and birds were collected—also a number of insects, frogs and fish. The Society, after great efforts, has obtained the skin of a Malabar civet—the Society is indebted to the Trivandrum Museum for the same and also to Mr. H. A. Colquhom for his contribution of the skin and skull of a Porcupine from the Lushai Hills, Assam. Four birds' skins were received from Victoria Point from Mr. P. F. Wickham and a Ferret Badger and a painted bat was sent in by Mr. H. V. O'Donel, Hasimara. Mr. C. H. Dracott sent the Society a flying squirrel from Tibet and Lt. G. C. Shortridge a jackal from Risalpur, while an otter and a jungle cat from the Dharwar District was received from Mr. J. R. Jacob. Five earth snakes, a hawk owl and a leech were received from the Nelliampatty Hill from Mr. A. M. Kinloch, 2 sea snakes were forwarded from Alibag by Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., and Mr. B. D. Richards sent a number of fish obtained by him from Lake Sydenham, Lanowli.

Rev. E. Blatter, S.J., and Prof. F. Hallberg read a paper on a recent botanical tour to the High Wavy Mountains, S. India, which will be published in the Society's Journal.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 26-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	100	2 62,700
War Bonds ..	400	9,08,850
Cash Certificates ..	8,478-8	16,71,052-4
	8,978-8	28,42,602-4

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

ENQUIRY INTO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

RESOLUTION LOST.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 26.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings to-day when the animated debate on the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill on Primary Education was continued, almost all the speakers supporting the principle underlying it. His Excellency Lord Willingdon wound up the debate with a sympathetic speech, in which he declared as head of this presidency that it has been a severe blow to him to feel that the finances had been curtailed owing to the war. He was certain that when the war was over the question of compulsory primary education would have to be seriously and comprehensively considered not only by the Bombay Government, but all over India. His Lordship continued that if only the children were educated shall it be possible to raise an educated public opinion, without which general administration would severely be handicapped.

The Bill eventually passed through its first stage and was referred to a representative Select Committee.

Formal leave was then granted to the Hon. Mr. Patel to bring forward a Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act of 1912. On the motion of Sir M. B. Chaubal it was decided to refer the various amendments to rules for conduct of Council meetings to a small Committee.

The Council then proceeded with the discussion of non-official resolutions on matters of general public interest. Mr. Patel's old resolution asking for enquiry into public expenditure of the presidency was first taken up. The resolution lost some of its force, in as much as the mover and some other members who had already addressed the Council during its last sessions, could not speak again. The Finance Member of the Government thought such an enquiry unnecessary and opposed the motion. His Excellency the President said he considered the resolution as a vote of censure on the Government and availed of the opportunity to remind members that the moving of a resolution of that sort was becoming a habit with some members. The motion was lost by 12 voting for and 33 against.

The Council resumes its sittings to-morrow.

The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, in supporting the Bill, said that the question of free and compulsory education was a question which could not but be approved by those who have tasted it and reaped its fruits. The policy of free and compulsory education had long been followed by the Western nations and it has also been adopted by some of their enlightened native rulers. He wanted them, therefore, not to lag behind, but allow such municipalities as could afford to make education free and compulsory to do so. If the Bill was passed, that would be a check on the parents' negligence towards their children and would be a boon to the backward classes, especially Mahomedans whose peculiar conditions were so deplorable. He said that the question of Urdu or other language difficulty could be kept aside at present, because the changes in the course, etc., would remain in the hands of the Government Educational Department, who would act up to the requirements of the people of any particular locality.

The Hon. Mr. Naik said that the Bill before the Council was intended to encourage the principle of self-help in the matter of the spread of primary education on the part of municipalities. Though in appearance and in theory clause 18 of the Bill, which had worked so much feeling on the part of certain members, seemed not to affect the finances or revenues of the presidency as a matter of legal obligation he was sure the Government would be pleased to give larger grants in aid to municipalities desiring to make primary education compulsory. He did not entertain any fears whatever that the Government would shirk its duty to the people, and trusted that they would be pleased to contribute to each municipality taking advantage of this Bill at least the same amount of money that it may be able to raise by the levy of special educational cess and by drawing upon a portion of the normal revenue. Mr. Naik added there was no reason to fear that the interests of minor communities would suffer in any way under the proposed legislation.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim H. Jaffer in according his support to the Bill said that it was certainly capable of modification, but with regard to its main principle, there ought to be complete agreement among them all. Compulsory primary education was required in the best interests of the country and if any body of people will benefit by it a backward community like the Mahomedan community would certainly derive the utmost advantage. In Poona city, hardly half the Mahomedan population of school-going age were at school. Conditions in the mofussil were still worse. The backwardness of Mahomedans was mainly due to the illiteracy which prevailed, and they ought to welcome heartily a bill like the present one. Details with regard to the language, etc., might be carefully considered later on, but he thought that the principle of compulsion must be generally accepted. In his opinion the fears entertained about the operation of the Bill were baseless.

CLAUSE 18.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., said that he felt he would be wanting in his duty if he did not openly declare his support of the Bill. As an employer of labour, and as a representative of the body which employed labour he welcomed the Bill. It was true that Bombay was excluded from the scope of the Bill, but the labouring classes in the city were mostly drawn from the mofussil and therefore the city was bound to derive advantages indirectly. Several clauses in the Bill, especially clause 18, required careful consideration and he had no doubt that the Select Committee would deal with them properly.

The Hon. Mr. Garud accepted the principle of the Bill and hoped that the financial difficulties would be got over.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said that the leaders of public opinion in the presidency for years past, had tried to impress upon the Government the necessity of lowering the percentage of illiteracy in the presidency, and they had every reason to be grateful to his Excellncyy personally, and to members of the Government for according sanction to Mr. Patel to introduce the present Bill. One point he wished to emphasise upon was in regard to the financial aspect of the question. The Hon. mover had told the Council that he had not inserted clause 18 of his own accord but had done so on account of the insistence of the Government. Mr. Patel had said that if no further support was accorded by the Government he expected municipalities to levy an educational cess. But it was stated, it would not be possible for many of the municipalities to raise further taxation in this form. If section 18 was to be strictly relied upon by the Government he hoped that the Hon. member in charge of Education would make a declaration to the effect that, should funds permit, the Government would be prepared to increase their support.

OMISSION OF THE CLAUSE URGED.

Principal Paranjpye, in supporting the first reading of the Bill, said that this was the second private bill introduced in the Council, the first introduced by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah having met with an ill fate. Several previous speakers had spoken on the various clauses of the Bill. If they were agreed on the general principles underlying the Bill, it was not worth while to fight over the various clauses. The clause No. 18 should have been omitted, but it has been inserted to satisfy legal formalities and there was no objection.

Mr. Kamat, while giving his support to the Bill, took exception to the clause No. 18 on principle. He wanted to know whether the Government of India suggested the inclusion of that clause or the Legal Department of the Local Government, while sending it up to the Imperial Government.

HIS MAJESTY'S MANDATE.

Mr. Belvi said what Mr. Gokhale was not able to do, Mr. Patel and others would probably be able to achieve. In the Madras Legislative Council a Bill more or less similar to that of Mr. Patel was to be introduced. There was no possibility of divergence of opinion. Fears have been expressed as to the attitude the Government would take in regard to clause No. 18, but he had no such fears. Probably it would not survive the ordeal of the Select Committee. Moreover, he had faith in the genius of the British people. His Majesty during his visit to India had given them the following mandate. "Hope, Unite and Educate". They were hoping to be educated and trying to be united. Wherever the British Flag was flying the cause of freedom and education was bound to be there.

MAHOMEDAN SUPPORT.

Mr. Pathan said that he supported the Bill on behalf of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedan Educational Conference in April last, attended by over three hundred delegates from all over the Presidency, had unanimously passed a resolution on the subject of free and compulsory primary education. If any community was going to be benefitted by the Bill, it was the Mahomedan community.

MR. LAWRENCE'S FEARS.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with some of the fears expressed by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Mahomed that there would be some trouble in regard to the forcing of the measure on the Mahomedans. They were in precisely the same position as in 1912, when Mr. Gokhale's Bill was before the Imperial Council. Mahomedan members of the Imperial Council then opposed the Bill including the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, whose opinions, the speaker understood, had great value with many non-official members of the Council. He was of opinion that the case of the Mahomedans should be considered very well by the Select Committee. Continuing, he said that many towns would not be in a position to spend the necessary amount of money and there might be a dead-lock. Many of the Hon. Members had supported the Bill light-heartedly, and no responsible Government could lightly undertake such legislation. The Hon. Dr. Fernandez suggested that an enquiry into the non-attendance of pupils to be held by a magistrate would be looked upon with suspicion. Indians considered it a stain on their character to be convicted by a magistrate. He, therefore, proposed that the president and vice-presidents of municipalities should sit as judges to dispose of such cases, and there ought to be no appeal. He supported the first reading of the Bill whole-heartedly.

Mr. Upasani, in supporting the Bill, said that in his opinion clause No. 18 was of an alarming nature.

MR. PRATT ON EDUCATION CESS.

Mr. Pratt, in speaking on the Bill, said that under the Local Boards Act, legislative sanction had been made for a cess of four pies in the anna for educational purposes. There was no such sanction in regard to the municipalities. The percentage spent by municipalities on education varied greatly. It fell very short of 33 per cent. of the taxable revenue. Some spend as little as six or seven per cent. Two main principles of the Bill were compulsion to parents and option to municipalities. The Hon. Mr. Patel had said that the Bill had the enthusiastic support of the people. He (Mr. Patel) thought that the areas will tax themselves. Continuing, Mr. Pratt said that supposing there was a good Government subvention, even then, without additional taxation, compulsion could not be introduced. Mr. Patel had considerable faith and time alone would show how the scheme would work. Another optional compulsory act, the Town-Planning Act, in some respects similar to the present bill, was not a success. Out of 33 municipalies only one had adopted the Town Planng Scheme. He, however, did not want to damp the enthusiasm of the movement

D. P. I. ON COMPULSION.

Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, in rising to speak said he had no intention to criticise or oppose the Bill. But he would like to ask a few questions from the point of view of one who would be affected by the passing of his Bill and who world be connected with its working. They had heard a good deal about the good results likely to accrue from the introduction of free and compulsory education. He did not wish to deny that in certain countries a good deal has resulted owing to free and compulsory education. They could not take it for granted that compulsory education was the only way to promote primary education. He might be pardoned for saying that in a country like India much could be done without compulsion.

It has been assumed by some that compulsion would be universal and that municipalities would rush with proposals as soon as the Bill was passed. He was of opinion that there would be no such rush on the part of municipalities. The present Bill was a tentative and experimental one, inasmuch as compulsion here was purely optional for the municipalits. There was no real compulsion and they could not, therefore, regard it as a Bill for general and universal education. This Bill was not entirely new and was based on the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Bill of 19, although, in some respects, it departs a good deal. In the Bill there is no clear definition of words "Primary Education in Bombay Presidency." Their primary standards were from 1st to 7th vernacular standard and what they called primary here was a part of the secondary education in other provinces.

DIFFICULTY OF MIXING UP OF AGE.

Mr. Covernton next referred to the difficulty of mixing up of age. Some boys went to school at the premature age of 4 and others at 5. Mr. Gokhale's proposal regarding free scholarship was practically while it was not so in the present case. He did not wish to make difficulties, and assured the Council that he and his staff would make their best effort for its practical working if the Bill was passed.

"NO FEAR OF DANGER."

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said no apprehension of any danger resulting from the Bill. A municipality before taking advantage of the Bill would have to call a special meeting and a notice would have to be given so that there was no fear of things depending on a chance vote.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas at this stage protested against the speech made by Mr. Lawrence, who said that some members had supported the Bill light-heartedly.

NECESSITY FOR CLAUSE 18.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal said:—Several of the speakers had gone so far as to throw out broad suggestions to the Select Committee to recommend the scoring out of clause No. 18. The speeches that had been made before the Council, had convinced him that it was absolutely necessary to insert that clause in order to make the people clearly understand the position which the Government had taken up with regard to the Bill. It would be entirely outside the scope of the Select Committee to suggest or recommend that clause No. 18 should be taken away, because if this clause had not been inserted in the Bill, and if the mover of the Bill had not accepted the suggestion that he should make it clear by a clause in the Bill that there was no liability thrown on the revenues of the province, he did not think leave would have been given for the introduction of the Bill. In fact, the Bill did not purport to make the revenues of the province liable in any way. They had heard so much about the financial position of the municipalities in the Presidency and about their poverty and their inability to carry out the scope and object of the Bill unless the Government came with large subventions.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

So far as the Government's position was concerned, he had not the slightest hesitation in stating for the information of the Council that there was nothing in section 18 which debarred the Government from going to the assistance of municipalities. What it meant was that no municipality could ask for financial help from the Government as a matter of right. That was the scope of clause No. 18. The real object of the Bill was to give powers to municipalities to levy special educational cess to meet their new responsibilities.

Sir Mahadev pointed out that under the present District Municipal Act, the municipalities had eleven sources of income to carry on their administration. And when they knew that the municipalities complained that for many necessary reforms and improvements in the way of sanitation, etc., they had no sources of revenue left, he took it that so far as they possibly could, they had tapped all those sources of revenue. Therefore to his mind this Bill did not give to the municipalities anything substantial to meet the charges of the compulsory education scheme. He did not think that the educational cess was an additional source of revenue in the real sense of the term.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Patel in replying to the debate, expressed his gratitude at the warm reception his Bill had met with and for the almost unanimous acceptance of its general principles. One unfair criticism, he added, was, the congratulations which were showered upon him. If they knew the real facts they would not have congratulated him so much. Soon after his resolution on primary education at the last sessions of the Council was defeated, he prepared a draft Bill and personally saw his Excellency the Governor, who expressed his sympathy with it. It was due to that sympathy that the Bill saw the light of day. He would, therefore, transfer those congratulations to his Excellency. Sir Mahadeo in his speech had maintained it was not open to meddle with clause 18 of the Bill. Mr. Gokhale's Bill in the Imperial Council did not contain such a saving clause. No objection was taken to that Bill on the ground that it did not contain a saving clause. In fact, it was the Legal Department of the Bombay Government that recommended the inclusion of that clause in the present Bill, and the Government of India merely agreed to the suggestion. The question was whether that clause was legally necessary or not. Mr. Patel asked the Council to read the whole Bill barring clause 18 and to point out any legal difficulties. There was absolutely nothing. Mr. Patel, in conclusion, referred to various financial aspects of the question.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the debate said that the Hon. Member who had introduced the Bill, might be very much satisfied with the course of the discussion and the general reception which had been accorded to the Bill. They had heard a plethora of speeches favouring the Bill with a certain amount of searching criticism, though he noticed that these criticisers finally accorded their support to the Bill. His Excellency, proceeding said he would like to thank his honourable friend for his generous appreciation of his attitude towards the Bill and that if, the Bill was passed into law, his Excellency's name would go down to posterity, but he was afraid he he could not take these borrowed feathers. His Excellency thought that all credit with regard to the pushing forward of the measure was surely due to the energy and assiduity of Mr. Patel. Continuing, Lord Willingdon said he had very little to say with regard to the Bill itself.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BILL.

In passing, he would like to take exception to the remark of the Hon. Mr. Belvi, that the attitude of the Government towards the Bill was illiberal. If that was so even Mr. Patel's keen assiduity would not have won them down. When the Bill was before the Select Committee the members would go most carefully into the points raised. His Excellency would, however, like to make some reference to clause 18. There were some members who seemed to think some of the members of the Select Committee would endeavour to get Clause 18 eliminated. Though, in this case, it was unnecessary generally, the Government was always anxious to guard against any unforeseen situation that might arise. This was the reason for Clause 18. Continuing Lord Willingdon said that the Council should remember that certain money was allocated to municipalities to be spent for education and the Government did not want any to feel that under the Bill they were favouring certain municipalities. But, if a municipality showed great eagerness to enforce compulsory education, and could not raise money to do it, there was no reason why that municipality should not come to the Government and ask for assistance. That request, his Excellency said, would certainly be most sympathetically considered by the Government. His Excellency added that the Government was fully alive to the great importance of compulsory primary education.

BEARING OF EDUCATION ON ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, Lord Willingdon said:—Speaking as the head of this presidency, it is been a severe blow to me to feel that ur finances have been curtailed owing to e war. I am certain that when the war iover this question of compulsory primary ucation will have to be seriously and comphensively considered, not only by this Gernment, but all over India. Only if we ucate our children we shall be able to raise educated public opinion without which genral administration is severely handicapped."

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was then put to vote and carried. At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

On resuming the Hon. Mr. Patel moved that a Select Committee consisting of Sir M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Keatinge Mr. Pratt or Mr. Covernton, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Upasani, Mr. Parekh, Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas, Mr. Kamat, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Pathan, Mr. Sathe, Principal Paranjpye, Mr Chunilal V. Mehta and himself be appointed to consider the Bill with instructions to report by 15th November. The motion was agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Patel next moved that leave may be granted to him for the introduction of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act of 1912. The Council gave the necessary permission.

Numerous amendments with regard to the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay which were on the agenda paper were then taken up for consideration

THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AMENDMENTS.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal moved that a committee be framed consisting of himself, the Advocate-General, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sathe and Mr. Pathan to consider all these amendments excepting the one of Mr. Patel which was held to be *ultra vires*, and report to the Council. The proposition was accepted Mr. Patel's amendment which was held to be *ultravires* proposed a rule to maintain a register of all questions and resolutions disallowed and to deposit a copy of it in the reading room of the Council.

Discussion of the resolutions on matters of general public interest was then taken up. There are altogether 32 such resolutions on the agenda.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR MORE FREQUENT MEETINGS.

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye moved that his resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council to consider the desirability of convening more meetings of the Legislative Councils, at least six times a year, which stood 24th on the agenda may be taken up first, for the reason, that if the resolution was carried many matters on the agenda paper might possibly be postponed. His Excellency said that the matter had been carefully considered and he had come to the conclusion that a free hand should be given in the matter, and so there was very little chance of success for Mr. Paranjpye's resolution.

ENQUIRY INTO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The debate on the following resolution moved by Mr. Patel, which, after partial discussion at the previous session of the Legislative Council was held over, was then resumed:—

That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to direct an enquiry by a committee or otherwise on the question of public expenditure of this Presidency with a view to secure economy whenever possible.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in opposing the resolution said all expenditure was sanctioned after careful scrutiny. The Police Commission, the Decentralisation Commission and the Public Services Commission had all made recommendations on the matter and it was not necessary to appoint a fresh committee.

H. E. the President thought the resolution was a vote of censure on the Administration. The moving of such resolutions was becoming of late a common habit. There was no need for the appointment of such a committee.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was put to vote and lost. On a division being taken 12 voted for and 33 against the resolution.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. V. J. Patel next moved:—

This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to take steps to have at least one training college for primary school teachers and mistresses in Bombay.

He said there can be no two opinions on this question of necessity for more training colleges. They had in this Presidency only four Government training colleges for men, and three for women. Nothing seemed to have been done by the Government since 1889 when a training college was opened at Dhulia. The number of primary schools had increased and was increasing and the demand for a further supply of trained teachers was consequently becoming more and more. Coming to the question of colleges, Mr. Patel said, that Bombay was badly in need of a training college and he wanted to hear the views of the Bombay Corporation members who were members of the Council.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved the following amendment:—

That this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council to take steps to increase the accommodation in the existing colleges wherever possible, and to have more training colleges for primary school teachers and mistresses established in suitable centres.

At this stage the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

A CORRECTION.

We have received the following from the Associated Press:—

The speech ascribed to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas in Wednesday's report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, was the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta. The error is much regretted.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

SURAT'S TRIBUTE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat of all classes and creeds, was held on Monday last, the 23rd instant, in Naginchand Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Bezonji M. Jambusaria, the oldest Congresswala in Surat, when the accompanying resolutions were passed. The meeting was a large and representative one, and amongst the speakers were, besides the Chairman, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhai, Government Pleader, R. B. Thakorram Kapilram, the Rev. Henderson, Messrs. Muscati and Hoosenbhai, Municipal Councillors, Dr. K. V. Hora, Mr. D. K. Desai, Vice-President of the Surat Municipality, and Mr. Balwantrao, Pleader. Great enthusiasm prevailed when speaker after speaker referred to Self-Government as the ultimate goal of the Indians, as announced by the late Dadabhai Naoroji in his presidential address at the Congress of 1906.

The resolutions were as follows:—

That the citizens of Surat of all classes and creeds in this public meeting assembled, have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., the greatest patriot India has ever produced. In the death of Dr. Dadabhai, the whole country has sustained an irreparable loss. His life-long selfless devotion to the constitutional progress of this country, his robust patriotism, his lofty spirit of self-sacrifice and dauntless advocacy of the rights of Indians as citizens of this mighty Empire, all combined to make him the greatest Indian political leader, and would remain a glorious example and a rich heritage for Indians for all time to come. Dr. Dadabhai's many-sided invaluable services for the uplift and regeneration of his Mother-land, would enshrine his name in the grateful recollection of his countrymen and would be an unfailing source of inspiration to them and to their posterity.

That the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Dadabhai's family through Sir Dinsha E. Wacha, with an expression of this meeting's condolence and sympathy in their bereavement.

Official and Personal.

Of the sixteen United Provinces members of the All-India Congress Committee, it is expected that eleven will be present at the meeting at Bombay on Saturday, viz. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Mirza Samiullah Beg, Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, Munshi Iswar Saran, Bai Krishnaji, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, and Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who was laid up with high fever has been making satisfactory progress. He is still much too weak to move to Bombay to attend the Congress-League Conference.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Babu Motilal Ghose left for Bombay on Wednesday night and Babu Surendranath Bannerjea left for Bombay last night.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has appointed Dr. Hormasji Manekji Masina to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., resigned.

The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Honorary Lieutenant Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab of Savanur, being the Ruler of a State in India, shall be eligible for appointment to any military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a Garden Party at Government House Ganeshkhind to the Sardars of the Deccan on Wednesday afternoon.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Mr. Damoder Jairam Lilani, Mr. Maganlal Cullianji Rawell, Mr. Chaganlal J. Shah, Mr. Ranchod Bhana Ramji, Mr. Shankar Mahadeo Kulkarni, Mr. Navrosjee K. Mehta, Mr. Chotalal Girdhardas, Mr. Balubhai Uttamram Shroff, Mr. Shankarlal Pranjiwandas Dalal, Mr. Ratanchand Nagindas Shroff, Mr. Sultanalli H. Rahimtoola, Mr. Popatlal Damodar, Mr. Pandya Dulbhai Shivshankar, Mr. Premji Ganzji Dapoli and Mr. Laxmidas Bhimji.

In addition about 25 more members.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Municipal Reform Association held at Princess Street, Bombay, on Tuesday the 24th instant the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, suggests the following Resolutions to the Local Self-Government Conference to be held at Poona on the 27th and 28th instant for adoption:—

"This Conference is of opinion that all Local Self-Government bodies including the Presidency Corporations should be wholly elected and requests Government to make necessary amendments in the City and District Municipal and the Local Boards Acts."

"This Conference disapproves of the restriction placed upon local self-governing bodies in clause 11 of the Medical Registration Act in the matter of opening of supporting Ayurvedic or Unani dispensaries in their respective areas and therefore requests Government to drop the said clause."

"This Conference is of opinion that a strong Central Board elected by the Municipalities and the Local Board with the Bombay Corporation at its head should be formed with a view to organize a graded service for the Local Self-Government under this Board."

Resolved that the following gentlemen be elected delegates to the Local Self-Government Conference:—Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. M. B Velkar, Messrs. S. V. Lalit, Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Ramchandra B. Mantri, L. G. Khare, T. A. Kulkarni, Mohamed Ismail Currimbhoy, Dr. P. G. Pitkar Vaidyas Pandurang Shastri Ketkar, Ganpatrao Lagwankar, Vasudev Shastri Ainapure, Appa Shastri Sathe, Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim.

Resolved that the next Local Self-Government Conference be invited to Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The market opened with a material decline in jute mill shares which ruled irregular and unsteady, Clives specially being distinctly weaker. A fair volume of business however was reported in coal shares. Tea shares were neglected, but miscellaneous securities and industrials again proved popular with investors. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Fibhilgora 38, 38/4, Bokara and Ramghur 12/4, Deoli 23/4, 23/8, Katras Jherriah 105, Phularitand 7/14, Raneegunge 38/12, Satpukuria 10/8, Sowardih 16/4, 16/8, Western 16/4 to 17.

Jute:—Alliance ord 432, 434/8, Auckland ord 273, 275, 268, 265, Budge Budge ord 420, 422/8, Clive ord 183, 178/8, 181, 179/8, 178, 177, 178/8, 181, 179/8, 178, 177, 178/8, 174, Fort Gloster ord 510, 520, Fort William ord 197, 195, Howrah ord 375, 368, Kamarhatty ord 376, 373, Kanknarrah ord 488, Lawrence ord 380, 382/8, 384, Northbrook ord 39, Reliance ord 358, 360, Standard ord 455, 457, 450.

Tea:—Union ord 530, Bishnauth 25.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 60 to 61/8, Bengal Timber Trading 230, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 116, 117, 118, British Burma Petroleum 5/8 to 6, Carew and Co. 100, Calcutta Trams 98, Danbar cotton prefs 65, Great India Phosphate 6 p., Kluang Rubber 9/12, 10, Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 9/12, Titaghur Paper ord 155 to 157, 158, United Flour 17/4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 67/4 to 67/10.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Co-operation or Compulsion	6
Drink and Education	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Joint Session of the Congress and Moslem League	3
Bombay Legislative Council	5
G. I. P. Strike	7
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Motor Fatality at Chowpatti	4
Bombay Natural History Society	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Moral of Belgium	9
What I shall say to the Russians	9
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	10

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. PILLAI—Thanks for your letter but we do not think Dr. Nair is worth so much space in our columns. We have already disposed of him.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 27, 1917.

CO-OPERATION OR COMPULSION?

The right view of the co-operative movement, as we have often pointed out, is that which regards it as a great turning movement on the part of humanity towards the ideal of democratic control of economic life and, consequently, towards the ideal of a society organised in such a way as to be malleable to the general will. As such the co-operative movement is essentially a popular movement and, if it is to attain its object, it must continue to be a popular movement—alike in its constitution, its working and its tendencies. In India the State has from the inception of the movement associated itself with it. This was, perhaps, inevitable in the beginning, but the interests of the movement itself demand that the policy which a State should lay down and to which it should strictly adhere is that of gradual but ultimate elimination of official control over the movement. For the really important change in the minds of men which the movement must bring about is psychological, habituating them to the thought of common action for the common good. A change like this can only grow from within, and so long as the movement continues to be a living organism, it cannot be imposed from without.

These reflections arise on the perusal of the draft rules relating to the co-operative societies in the Presidency which the Government of Bombay have just published for public information and criticism. Some of these rules are either innocuous or necessary. But the inclusion of others can only be accounted for either by complete ignorance on the part of those responsible for drafting them of the fundamental principles of co-operation or by a deliberate policy on the part of the Government of making the co-operative movement in this Presidency more and more a state department by a gradual tightening of the existing strings of official control. From either point of view the final adoption of these rules would be highly prejudicial to the progress of co-operation in the Presidency. For, by making red-tapeism the supreme law, they would hinder the free play of that human factor which is the only justification of this movement. One of the rules—Rule 9—, for instance, lays down that

"no society shall accept loans on deposits for a period less than such minimum period, if any, or shall offer rates of interest in excess of such maximum rates, if any, as the Registrar, in accordance with the general or special orders of Government, may from time to time fix for such society or for any class of societies to which such society belongs."

The reason for this rule, which deprives every society of the power it must possess in accordance with its by-laws to fix minimum periods and maximum rates of interest, is not obvious, nor is it stated. On the other hand, inasmuch as the by-laws being in every case subject to the Registrar's approval, he can keep a check on improper borrowing, the necessity of such a rule does not at all arise. Owing to diversity of conditions in the Presidency, each society may be expected to be a better judge of its own requirements than the Registrar, and the only sound principle in this matter is that a restriction accepted by the society on its own responsibilitiy is a better instrument of control than an arbitrary rule imposed by an external authority. Another rule confers on the Collector of a district "the right to attend any general or committee-meeting of any registered society within his district and to express his opinion on any matter that may come up for discussion." It is easy to imagine the mischief likely to be created by this gratuitous infliction of the presence and advice of the Collector as a matter of right and privilege. Any discontented member of a society may misrepresent matters to the Collector and invoke his intercession. And will any society dare act contrary to the expressed opinions of the Collector of its district? While the effect of the working of other objectionable rules—with which we have not the space to deal—will be to deprive the members and committees of co-operative societies largely of independence and initiative by the increased power of control and interference on the part of the Registrar and his department, the new rules would deprive them of what little of that independence and initiative that would have been left to them. Rule 35 (7) lays down a novel procedure. It requires the liquidator, at the conclusion of the liquidation of a society, to call a general meeting of the members to take a vote as to a Central Bank or Union, or other object approved of by the Registrar, to which the surplus assets of the dissolved society shall be transferred. This means that the liquidator is to confront the members with Hobson's choice. The members are to have no choice or voice as to the application of the surplus assets of their society. They must vote (why have even this formality?) according to dictation. The more we ponder over this and other rules, the more we wonder what is the determining motive which underlies the policy indicated by the drafting of these rules?

Perhaps some clue to this may be found in the all-embracing provisons of Rule 18, which runs as follows:

"No society, *by itself or by the committee or any officer*, may take any action which would involve the society in the discussion or propagation of controversial opinions of a political or religious character, and the Registrar may prohibit any action or rescind any resolution which, in his opinion, is of such tendency." (The italics are ours.)

This rule can be justified only on the assumption that the co-operative organization in the Presidency is a State department, which, as such, must be subject to necessary disciplinary rules. Let the Government of Bombay make a declaration to this effect and we have no doubt all self-respecting men, who have devoted themselves to the service of the movement and who understand its proper character and aim, will dissociate themselves from its sham substitute. For the menace contained in this rule militates against the fundamental principle of co-operation which does not mean merely the provision of cheap capital, but, as we have already pointed out, is chiefly desirable as the instrument of a psychological change in the minds of men habituating them to the thought of common action for the common good,—common action, not merely in their capacity as members of a co-operative society, but as citizens. It is not, however, solely on the ground of general policy that we must protest strongly against this drilling of men's minds, actions and lives just because they happen to be members of co-operative societies. We protest in the name of the noble principle of co-operation itself against this misinterpretation and prostitution of the aims of a movement which should be directed to create finally, by the close texture of its manifold organizations, that vivid sense of the identity of interest of the people in the country which is the basis of citizenship, without which there can be no noble national life. To divorce the co-operative movement from the social and political organism of which it is a part, is to render it lifeless, to deprive it of the enthusiastic and constant devotion of all right-minded men and to bring it into contempt.

DRINK AND EDUCATION.

We are glad to notice that so many of the popular representatives in the Provincial Council spoke in condemnation of the Drink Revenue which the Bombay Government derives from the very misery hose social and economic amelioration purports to have at heart. More, late, the parable is preached to all our rge employers of labour, specially those gaged in the cotton industry, to pvide a better class of dwelling houses f them and at the same time to iprove their social and economic conions. The paternal fervour of that smon does not seem to be at all in acord with the action of these self-appointed fathers of our poor working pulation. For, it may be reasonably iruired whether the revenue the Bomb Government derives from the drink ffic, which it controls and regulates, h undergone any diminution. From wom is the bulk of that revenue derived? Isit not from the pockets of those very por for whom there flows from the lips o our pseudo-philanthropists engaged irthe art of governing that sweet milk ofhuman kindness? The population, acording to the last census of the Bomb Presidency, is 1.96 crores. Leaving ahe the revenue derived from foreign liors and indigeneous liquors manufaured after the European methods, and ab that derived from that harmless berage, toddy, it appears that that oained from "country spirits," that is th roxious "moura," was Rs. 1,65,63 381 f the official year ended 31st March, 16. Now let us compare this drink renue from country spirits with that rived by the other principal Presidencies and Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bombay	1.65,63.381
Madras	1.43.64.116
Bengal	63.33.959
United Provinces	73.68.342
Behar & Orissa	51,87,920
Central Provinces	68.46.447
Puniab	40.70.435

I will be seen that it is the "rich ingdom" of Bombay that pours into e Excise treasury of the State the chest revenue from country spirits. It let us now see how that revenue orks out per head of the population:

Drink Revenue per Head of the Population in annas.

	Annas.
Bombay	13.44
Madras	5.44
Bengal	2.24
Behar & Orissa	2.40
United Provinces	2.40
Central Provinces	8.00
Puniab	3.36

his establishes the fact that Bombay ntributes even per head of the popula-on by far the largest revenue, namely, 3.44 annas. The Central Provinces ntribute, as a good second, 8 annas r head, while Bengal only contributes 2.24 annas per head. These statistics hould be very instructive to Sociologists. Of course, the official statistics never give the actual consumption, converted into one common denomination of "proof" gallons. It is only given in the Excise report of each Province but we are not aware that the consumption statistics are given in the annual abstract of statistics, published by the Government of India, or the statistical abstract published by the India Office for the knowledge and enlightenment of Parliament. But taking the figures of revenue, we should not be wrong if we say that Bombay is the *most bibulous* province of the empire in her consumption of country spirits. As to the revenue derived from toddy, the figures are as under:

	Rs.
Madras	1,64,25,893
Bombay	21,22,879
Bengal	4.52.643
United Provinces	3,50 850
Burma	7,03,687
Behar & Orissa	13,98 539
Central Provinces	2,23 828

In raw toddy then, Madras carries the palm; and well it may, seeing how prolific the palm and the date trees are in that province. Of course, indulged in inordinate quantities, toddy also makes the consumer insober; but it has none of the injurious after-effects on the health as in the case of "moura" spirits in Bombay. The story of intoxicant drugs like opium, bhang and ganja, makes another chapter. The revenue derived from these in 1916 was 150.28 lakhs. It only equals 3/22 of that from country spirits.

Now let us look at this revenue from a different point. We mean this revenue of country spirits amounting to Rs. 6,61,75,232 crores from all British India with a population of 24.27 crores, with the expenditure of Rs 1.19 crores on primary education. This amount is made up of two items as under:—

	Rs.
Expenditure by Government itself on Primary Education.	6,64,861
Contribution to Schools by Government	1,12 52,757
	Rs. 1 19,17 618

Thus, while the revenue derived from country spirits alone comes to 4.35 *annas per head* of the population, the expenditure of the Government on primary education does not exceed 8 *pies per head*. See the comparison—52 pies of revenue from country spirits *per head* and 8 pies of Government expenditure on Primary Education! What is the moral which may justly be drawn from this? This only. That while the Government draws from the pockets of the population fully 52 pies per head from the consumption of country spirits alone, it has not yet been able, despite all its vaunings about increased expenditure on primary education, to spend more than 8 pies per head! While it pushes its drink traffic by leaps and bounds, making unsober those who were sober before it was not yet risen to the full responsibility of educating them and dispelling their superstition and illiteracy, let alone weaning them from insobriety. Here is a fine sample of the "moral and material progress" of India, on which they may seriously ruminate. While this is the deplorable condition, our State-paid pseudo-philanthropists, in season and out of season, preach sermons from their gilded rostrums on housing the poor. Does it not occur to them that the poor *can* live in more sanitary dwellings every way, were the 6 crores it now by one hand transfers from their pockets, by way of its own controlled and regulated drink traffic in country spirits alone, given back by the other hand to the self same entity? They can then not only dwell in sanitary buildings but better educate themselves than they are being educated at present. Here is a problem of the highest importance on which our legislators would do well to spend some portion of their time and energy in persuading the Government that it is better to spend the whole proceeds of this controlled drink traffic, if it is not to be given up, on the education and housing of the masses than to fritter it away on many a branch of the administration already extravagantly manned and extravagantly paid.

Notes of the Day.

G. I. P. Railway Strike.

We feel that the time has come for some sort of official intervention in the G. I. P. Railway strike. The employees of two great workshops have now been on strike for several days, and the affair has more recently taken on the character of a look-out in certain respects. The men have made certain demands which the Agent of the Company, though he made some concessions at first, refuses to grant, and they have declared their intention of remaining on strike till their full demands are conceded. A detailed statement of these demands is published in another column. It seems to us that this state of affairs ought not to be allowed to continue and that it is the duty of the Government to take some action with a view to bring to an end this undesirable and wasteful state of affairs.

Why Not an Arbitration Tribunal?

A *laissez-faire* attitude on the part of the Government in a matter of this sort would at any time be undesirable; at this particular time, having regard to the Imperial interests involved, it would be disastrous and reprehensible. Hitherto, the only medium of negotiation,—if it can be said that any negotiation has taken place,—has been the Commissioner of Police, who, however desirous he may be of ending the strike and however energetic, is hardly the instrument at the stage now reached to bring about a settlement. Is it not possible for Government to persuade the Agent of the Company and the representatives of the men, to agree to submit their differences to a tribunal of arbitration? In making this suggestion we purposely avoid any discussion of the merits of the dispute on one side or the other, and we have no knowledge, either on one side or the other, as to what would be the attitude towards such a proposal. We would suggest to the Government that they should offer to set up a tribunal, consisting of one member nominated by the Agent, one by the men, and one by Government,—all three to be non-officials and free from any previous connection with one side or the other.

The Irish Convention.

The Irish Convention formally assembled at Trinity College, Dublin, on Wednesday, and as a preliminary to starting their deliberations the members have unanimously appointed Sir Horace Plunkett to be their Chairman, and Sir Francis Hopwood as Secretary. Sir Horace's selection cannot but be regarded as most happy: his is a unique personality in Irish politics, and it is not easy to think of another name which would have been regarded as equally unexceptionable by all the elements of the Convention. That is all to the good, but unfortunately it is not possible to be as confidently optimistic about the result of the Convention as one would like to be. The first sanguine hopes that were aroused when the project of the Convention was announced, have already been rather considerably damped. The refusal of Mr. O'Brien's followers to participate in the conference is to be deplored both because it detracts from the complete representation of Ireland which was contemplated, and because the Convention will be deprived of the advantage of Mr. O'Brien's personal contribution to its discussions. The O'Brienites have pinned their faith to referendum as the mode of settling the Irish question, and refuse to move from that conviction.

An Unprecedented Vote of Credit.

The House of Commons adopted the new vote of credit on Tuesday. The new vote amounts to £650 millions; and is larger by £150 millions than any previous vote and brings the aggregate of the numerous votes of credit since the war began to £5,292 millions. These colossal figures have long since reached a stage beyond the capacity of the average man to realize their full import. The figures nonetheless demonstrate the immeasurable sacrifice that Britain is making for the cause of world-freedom. The average daily expenditure out of last vote of credit, said Mr. Bonar Law, had exceeded the estimate by a million daily.. Mr. McKenna put the same point differently by pointing out that the present position was that while the national expenditure was eight millions daily, the revenue was two millions daily. The excess of the actual expenditure over the estimated has been mainly due to the increased and increasing demands of the Army the Navy and for munitions and the advances to the Allies and the Dominions.

"The Allies are One."

There is a probability, of course, that a not inconsiderable part of this excess may be due to extravagant expenditure and the need for a close watch over the disposal of the nation's money becomes the more urgent, the greater the demands on it. But making allowance for this factor, the fact remains that the services which Britain is rendering in this shape are as incalculable as they are indispensable and disinterested. "We had held throughout," said Mr. Bonar Law, "that the Allies were one and the money spent on them was spent on ourselves." "The burden we had assumed," he added, "was great and was an evidence of our unselfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone." So far the United States has not been able to lessen the burden which Britain has for three years so heroically borne unaided. But, there is no doubt, the United States would deal with the question in the same spirit, realising that the cause of the Allies is one. In fact, "Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world," to quote Mr. Bonar Law, "was thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that it would not be want of money that would prevent us winning."

The Health of the City.

The recrudescence of plague in Bombay at a time of the year when usually the epidemic is on its last legs must be somewhat disconcerting to most of the residents of the city. Last week the epidemic registered 52 attacks and 43 deaths, or 17 attacks and 8 deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year only 12 deaths were recorded and the past quinquennial mean was 14. It will thus be seen that the city is faring much worse than what the records of the past few years would have led us to expect. There is no knowing how soon or late improvement in the situation may set in. However, it is to be hoped, now that there have been plentiful rains a rapid decline in plague will be exverienced with the current week. Not only plague, but small-pox, cholera, enteric and malaria claimed heavier tolls last week than in the previous week. There were 13 attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox, as against the previous 7 attacks and 1 death, 5 attacks and 4 deaths from cholera, as against 1 attack and 1 death previously, and 10 deaths from enteric and 4 from malaria, as against the previous week's record of six and two deaths respectively. The general death-rate rose from 33·81 to 36.57 and the total number of deaths during the week was 689 or 52 more than the total of the week previous. There were 408 live-births during the week, in addition to 38 still-births and seven premature births.

An Ill-fated Bill.

The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on the withdrawal of the ill-conceived Bill to amend the District Local Boards Act. The Bill was not merely a half measure, but it was retrograde in character and altogether left out the Taluka Local Boards. It was strongly criticised in these columns when first published and in the Council Chamber in March last. And though, in spite of the knowledge of the existence of strong public feeling on the subject, the Government then persisted with the measure, the step which they have now taken may be regarded, we hope, as a proof of their determination to carry through a real and substantial reform in the existing system of local self-government. It was this the Hon. Mr. Curtis voluntarily offered on Wednesday, on the plea,—the reasonableness of which he himself had shown such dogged incapacity to realise in March last,—that in view of the fact that a larger measure was now in hand and would soon come up before the Council, it was undesirable to proceed with the Bill. But this is not enough. The Government of Bombay owe it to themselves and to the sincerity of their oft-repeated professions to see that the proposed measure will be really one of substantial and comprehensive reform, and the non-official members owe it to the public to be vigilant enough to ensure that all avoidable delay in the introduction of the measure is avoided.

FIGHT FOR INFANTRY HILL.

ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

RUSSIAN SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

FIGHT FOR INFANTRY HILL.

RAIDERS DRIVEN NORTH OF BULLECOURT.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED NORTH OF YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. July 26.

A British communiqué says following the heavy bombardment eastward of Monchyle preux the enemy, using Flammenwerfer, attacked the Infantry Hill and drove in a few of our advanced posts on a front of 250 yards. We drove off the raiders northward of Bullecourt and raided the enemy trenches at a number of points northward of Ypres.

The weather restricted aerial operations. We drove down four German machines. Three of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports a successful raid south-east of Armentieres.

AIR RAIDS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

SEVENTY-EIGHT SINCE THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 26.

Mr. McPherson stated that there had been seventy-eight air raids in the United Kingdom since the war. Forty-seven of them had been by airships

FRUITLESS GERMAN ATTEMPTS.

TO CAPTURE HEIGHTS ON AISNE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 26
Recd. 0-15, a.m., July 27.

The tremendousness of the Germans' fruitless and most costly efforts to capture the heights on the Aisne which the French have regained is only now beginning to be fully realised. It transpires that two German Armies, von Boehms and von Bulows, comprising eight divisions, three of which were Prussian, three Westphalian, one Bavarian and one Baden, numbering approximately hundred thousand men, participated in the general assault from Cerny as far as California Plateau. The principal effort was directed against the Craonne Plateau. German losses were very heavy.

The celebrated Twentieth Brandenburg Regiment has almost disappeared.

French losses were comparatively light.

DOMINATING POSITIONS REGAINED.

SMASHING ENEMY ANTACKS IN BEST FRENCH STYLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, July 26.
Recd. 0-15, a.m., July 27.

A French semi-official statement shows that it was smashing the attack in the best French style on July 24th, which regained in one hour dominating positions on the Craonne Plateau, which the enemy took four days to conquer at the cost of sanguinary losses. The statement adds:—The German High Command, following its customary method, has hitherto not mentioned this defeat. On the contrary it actually stated in yesterday's communiqué that the attack on the Craonne failed. Comment is needless.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.

A French communiqué says, reciprocal cannonading continued very lively, especially on the California and Casemates Plateaux, at Moronvilliers and on the left of the Meuse.

Five hundred and sixty-seven shells were thrown into Rheims.

THE FIGHTING NEAR CASEMATES PLATEAU.

PICK OF GERMANS UNMISTAKEABLY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters shows that the magnificent counter-attack on the 24th resulting in throwing the enemy out of the Casemates Plateau has practically deprived him of gains which temporarily afforded a coveted view-point over the French positions. He has nothing to show for his great effort except thousands of casualties. The very pick of the Germans were unmistakeably defeated.

ENEMY ATTACK ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU FAILS.

ALL GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 26.

A French communiqué says an attempted German attack this morning after a brief violent bombardment of the positions we recaptured yesterday on the California Plateau was completely repulsed. We retained and consolidated our gains.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

MEETING AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT AS CHAIRMAN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 26.

The historic Convention, summoned to draft a scheme for the future Government of Ireland, assembled to-day in the Trinity College, Dublin. Long before the opening of the Convention the College Green was packed with spectators Messrs. Redmond and Devlin arrived early, and were followed by the Protestant and Catholic Bishops, representatives of the Board of Trades, etc. The crowd was not enthusiastic. The only delegate cheered was Mr. Devlin. The proceedings were private throughout.

SIR HORACE PUNKETT AND SIR F. HOPWOOD.

CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY RESPECTIVELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 26.

It is officially announced that the Irish Convention has unanimously appointed Sir Horace Plunett, Chairman, and Sir Francis Hopwood, Secretary.

CHOICE OF SIR HORACE PLUNKETT APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

The feeling in Dublin is more hopeful regarding the Convention. The choice of Sir Horace Plunkett is approved. He has intimate knowledge of all sections of Irish people and is respected by all. He is entirely detached from recent party politics and is a life-long worker for the practical regeneration of Ireland.

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE.

MORE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 26.

General Smuts, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson will also attend the Balkan Conference in Paris.

U. S. DOES NOT WANT TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 26.

The United States was invited to participate in the Balkan Conference, but the invitation was accompanied by an explanation that as it was a small conference for specific purposes, and as the United States had no soldiers in the Balkans, America might not desire to be represented, but in any case representatives would be welcome. Washington replied that the United States did not wish to be represented.

M. RIBOT OPENS CONFERENCE.

RESULT OF MODIFIED CONDITIONS IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 26.

The Allied Balkan Conference opened to-day. M. Ribot referred to the modified conditions created through Greece ranging alongside the Allies necessitating reconsideration of the military situation in the Balkans.

ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

TO HOLD IN LONDON ON AUGUST 9,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

A meeting of Russian representatives and British Labour representatives of all sections decided to hold an Allied Socialist Conference in London on August 9th.

ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

SCCCESS IN SOUTHERN CARPATHIANS.

TWO VILLAGES AND 1[illegible] GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, July 2[illegible]
Recd. 12-35 p.m. July 2[illegible]

A Roumanian communiqué says we took the offensive in the Southern Carpathins and occupied the villages of Mereeci nd Velocsany, taking several hundred prisons. We also captured nineteen guns including some of heavy calibre. We broke in ang a wide front a strongly organised emy line.

CANADIAN LOAN.

NEGOTIATION FOR 100 MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, July [illegible]
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July [illegible]

The Canadian loan of hundred mion dollars for two years has been negotied with the syndicate including Messrs. prgans and Messrs. Brown Brothers.

TAXATION OF INCOMES IN CANADA.

EXEMPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, July 2[illegible]
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 2[illegible]

Sir William White, Minister of Finace, introducing the taxation of incomes in the House of Commons, said that the measure had become necessary owing to the propsal of Conscription Bill to increase by a hundred thousand men, the Canadian overseas forces. No matter at what cost in men and money, we believe it to be the high purpose of the people of Canada to persevere to the end. The Bill proposed to exempt married men's incomes up to three thousand dollars annually and unmarried men's, without dependents, up to two thousand. All incomes over those figures respectively, would be taxed four per cent.

There would also be an additional super tax running from two per cent. upon incomes between six thousand and ten thousand up to twenty-five per cent. on incom over hundred thousand.

PASSING OF CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
OTTAWA, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 26.

The majority of 58 by which the Conscription Bill passed the House of Commons included 22 Liberals. Quebec voted solidly against with the exception of Mr. Sevigny, Minister of Inland Revenue and Deputy Speaker Rainville. Only four English-speaking members for the West Quebec province opposed the third reading of the Bill. The measure is expected to pass the Senate tomorrow.

LOANS TO ALLIES AND DOMINIONS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CORRECTION OF STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 26.

Mr Bonar Law corrests his statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday as regards loans to the Allies and the Dominions. It should read:—The total advances to the Allies were 1,025 millions and in addition 146 millons were made to the Dominions, the total thus being 1,171 millions.

SECOND READING OF WAR TIME PROFITS TAX.

MOVED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

Moving the second reading of the War Time Profits Tax in the House of Representatives, Sir John Forrest, Commonwealth Treasurer, announced that the tax would be fifty per cent. for the year ended June 30th, 1916, and seventy-five per cent. thereafter. Tax would be levied on excess profits during the war compared with pre-war profits. Exemptions would include agriculture, fruit-growing, dairying and Allied businesses.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

BRITISH PRESS REFRAIN FROM COMMENTS.

DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 26.

Most newspapers refrain from commenting on the Russian situation, preferring to await developments. The general belief is that nothing less than what has happened would make the people realise the gravity of the anarchist and German propaganda. Now that the country knows that Germany is secretly and openly exploiting its internal chaos to the utmost, it is hoped that there will be a great revulsion of feeling against the forces of disorder and indicipline.

Regarding the Military situation, experts think that in spite of the apparent walk-over in Galicia the fact that immense operations have begun on the whole Russian front raises perplexing problems for Germany, in view of the possibilities on the Western front in the near future.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR TRAITORS.

MESSAGE TO PREMIER BY COMMANDERS OF SOUTH-WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 2-35 p.m. July 26.

A wireless communiqué says the commanders of the Russian armies on the south-western front have sent a message to the Prime Minister and the Minister of War pointing out that capital punishment for traitors and deserters is necessary to restore discipline in the armies.

The Seventh army, which initiated the offensive is now in fight. The Eighth army which took Halicz and Kolusz has been forced to retreat, its right flank being exposed because the cowards and those of faint heart fled.

GERMAN VERSION OF ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF STANISLAU AND NADWORNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., July 26.

A wireless German official message says: The Russians refrained from reattacking and our advance was uninterrupted. The Kaiser watched the troops repulse a strong Russian attack between Tarnopol and Trembowla. We assaulted capturing heights on the east bank and repulsed the Russians attacking in deep echelons. We captured Tarnopol and are nearing Buczacz. We have also captured Stanislau and Nadworna. Russians penetrated our lines in Susita valley but were immediately brought to a standstill.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT AT TARNAPOL.

PETROVSKY BRIGADE'S FAITHFUL FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 26.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Northward of Krevo our detachments occupying the enemy trenches retired owing to powerful artillery bombardment. The Guards Corps, with the exception of the Petrovsky Brigade, voluntarily retired at Tarnopol. The Petrovsky Brigade is faithfully giving battle southeast of the town. The enemy has crossed the Sereth and is driving the Russians back on the Sykovce river-Gniezna-Trembowla line. We offered great opposition eastward of Laszkovice. The Germans continued the offensive between the Sereth and the Strypa. Three of our divisions northwest of Romanov retreated to the rear. The Germans forced us to retire in the region of Olesha despite the gallantry of one infantry division and two cyclist battalions. Eastward of the Dniester as far as the Carpathians our retirement has continued. There engaging in rearguard actions. Short bayonet fighting took place in the streets of Stanislau.

The inhabitants on the balconies and at the windows threw handgrenades at our troops as they departed.

ADMIRAL SIMS IN PARIS.

CONFERENCE ON ALLIED NAVAL MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 26.

Admiral Sims has arrived to confer with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, M. Lacaze and the Italian Minister of Marine on naval matters.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY LOSSES IN ACTION AT NARONGOMBE.

RETREATING ENEMY BEING PURSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 26.

An East Africa communiqué says the action at Narongombe on the 19th was in a difficult hilly bush country. The enemy's losses were heavy. They were driven out from all their positions and the main body retreated towards the Mbemkuru valley. A small detachment retreated south-west. A small German column in the northern area was reported on the 20th upon the shore of Lake Manyara, westward of Arusha. A column from Songea on the 21st got in contact with the retreating enemy fifty-eight miles southward of Mahenge. We are pursuing them into Portuguese East Africa.

Enemy detachments from southern Nyasaland are hastily retreating towards the Rovuma river.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

MALE ENEMIES INTERNED; THEIR BUSINESSES WOUND UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 26.

A telegram from Bangkok dated the 23rd instant says that the machinery on the Austrian and German steamers has been damaged by small explosions. All male enemies have been interned for the duration of the war and enemy businesses will be wound up.

NATURALISED GERMANS IN SERVCES.

SUGGESTION FOR DOING AWAY WITH THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., July 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Joynson Hicks suggested that on the completion of three years of war, all men of German extraction in any branch of the public services, who objected to sharing in the defence of their adopted country, should no longer be employed by the State.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he sympathised with the views expressed and, after enquiring among departments of the Government, would consider whether the course suggested was necessary.

RUSSIA'S RALLY TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

ALLEGED PRESENCE OF MAXIMALISTS IN WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that the country generally is rallying to the support of the Government. M. Kerensky is receiving shoals of messages from all parts from military and other quarters expressing sympathy and devotion. Soldier delegates from the front are demanding an inquiry into the recent happenings in Petrograd, especially the garrisons' apathy towards the Government.

It is alleged that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates still contains Maximalists. The Council has defeated a vote of confidence in its Executive and the demand is growing that the latter should purge itself of dangerous elements.

CRITICISM IN PRESS.

MR. MONTAGU'S INDIFFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cablle says:—

Mr. Montagu addressing his constituents expressed indifference to the criticisms of the press and likened himself in this connection to Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill. The press, he said, had already coupled his name with that of Mr. Churchill.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUES.

STATEMENTS OF THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

The employees of the G. I. P. Railway Parel and Matunga workshops continue to be on strike. They met near the Parel workshops yesterday and dispersed after holding a consultation.

A representative of "The Chronicle," who called on Mr. Ginwalla, the solicitor for the men, was informed by him that the following representation had been submitted to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Major Hepper, on the 25th instant, to which so far no reply has been received.

1. That the rates of all grades of daily paid mechanics, including the workmen of the Electrical Department on fixed pay, be increased by ten per cent. with effect from 1st August, 1917, and that the number in all the grades and not only in special grade and superior grade be increased from the above date.
2. That the Agent may be pleased to confirm the notice issued under the hand of the Loco. Superintendent, Mr. T. W. Bonner, on the 19th instant, with reference to the increase of the rates and the number in each grade.
3. That as the said notice of Mr. Bonner is not clear on the point of the increase in the rates, the Agent will be pleased to make it clear that rates of all daily paid workmen and not those earning the maximum rates will be increased from August, 1917.
4. That the promotion of all workmen should be regulated according to their seniority.
5. That formerly all workmen who had faithfully served the Company for 15 years were given one month's privilege leave with full pay every year. The workmen pray that the Agent may be pleased to continue the said practice and issue orders to that effect.
6. That the rank of chargemen be thrown open to the Indian workmen.
7. The Indian apprentices should be put on the same footing as European apprentices as regards the imparting of instructions.
8. That assistant mechanics are not promoted to the rank of full mechanics even after service of ten to fifteen years and that outsiders are given the said posts to their detriment. The workmen pray that the Agent will be pleased to assure them that the said system will be discontinued in future.
9. That the scale of the wages of coolies is too low having regard to the rise of prices in food-stuffs and other necessaries of life owing to war and the workmen pray that the Agent may be pleased to increase the said scale, as the workmen find it extremely difficult to maintain themselves and family at such low wages in these war days.
10. That his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday should be observed as a holiday and that they should be granted full pay for that day.
11. That the increase as recommended by the Foreman should not be disallowed by the works manager and other superior authorities without consulting the foreman on the point.
12. That the workmen pray that they may be paid their wages for the days of strike as was done in the case of a strike a few years ago.

THE CHIEF GRIEVANCES.

It appears that the principal grievances of the workmen are these two: That the rates of all grades of daily paid mechanics be increased by ten per cent. and that the number in all the grades, and not only in official grade and superior grade, be increased. The second one is that the scale of the wages of the coolies is too low having regard to the rise in prices of all necessaries, particularly food-stuffs.

The men wish that there should be no different treatment for both the Matunga and Parel workmen, the former being paid on a lower scale at the present time. The strikers are particularly anxious that the difference as far as rates of wages, leave, etc., are concerned, should be definitely removed. The promise of increase which has been made by Mr. Bonner, has reference only to the men drawing Rs. 42 and Rs. 54, and is not applicable in the case of men getting lower wages, who after all are hit harder by the increases in the prices of the food-stuffs. The maximum rates of daily paid labourers as now are Rs. 12 per month and this they demand should be increased to at least Rs. 16.

MAJOR HEPPER'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ginwalla had seen Major Hepper once before in regard to Matunga workmen, but since then, it appears, the latter has decided that he would only see a deputation of the workmen themselves, and would have nothing to do with lawyers or any other agents of the men. A representation has therefore been sent up to him. Even in the case of Matunga workmen who have returned to work, they complain that the grievances, for remedying which they had struck work, have been, but partially redressed and they demand that they should be put on the same footing as the Parel men. The Agent informed Mr. Ginwalla yesterday that he would communicate his reply to the men's demands "in due course." Another of the grievances of the Matunga men is that they should be paid fully for the days they had been on strike, as was done on a former occasion. The men submit with great reason that whereas an ordinary coolie is able to make 12 annas and more a day, the lower paid men in the workshops get only about Rs. 12. It is impossible, they urge, in these days of scarcity to live on these starvation wages, and bring up a family. Another grievance is that while the Railway Company have promised increases for higher paid men, they have done nothing for the men getting low wages. If the salary of the higher paid men necessitated an increase so much the more reason then, they contend, that the same increase should be given to under-paid people. About the grain compensation allowance, it is true that Government does not pay it to men getting Rs. 30 and more, but the workmen submit that that is no reason why the Railway should not do so.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW ABROGATED IN VALENTIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, July 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 26.

Martial law has been abrogated in Valentia.

THE JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS AND LEAGUE.

A HISTORIC CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR DEFINITE PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The announcement has now definitely been made that a joint Conference of the Council of the All-India Moslem League and the All-India Congress Committee will be held in Bombay on Saturday the 28th instant, to consider the present political situation. The Conference is rightly expected to be a historic one.. It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of all India are turned to the Conference and the expectation is universal that it will come to important decisions that cannot but exercise profound influence upon the future political development of India. During the last two months we have had clear indications of the policy of the Government towards the Reform Movement in India. His Excellency Lord Pentland's memorable utterance in the Madras Legislative Council on May 24th last, the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, the speeches of Lord Ronaldshay and of Sir James Meston at Dacca and Allahabad respectively, and certain acts of Provincial Governments leave no doubt that the Government of India have, after a long silence and perhaps after a good deal of doubt and hesitation, now determined upon a policy to be adopted towards the movement for Post-War Constitutional Reforms that has been carried on with great energy and zeal by Congress bodies and the Home Rule Leagues, in obedience to the mandate of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in December last. It was in October last, that nineteen elected members of the Indian Legislative Council sent their Memorandum on Reforms to his Excellency the Viceroy—a memorandum which will live in Indian History as a remarkable exposition of India's aspirations, and which may well be compared to a similar representation made by Japanese Political Reformers to the Mikado before Japan entered into the comity of Self-Governing nations in 1890. That memorandum of the nineteen was soon followed by a scheme of reforms adopted jointly by the National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and by a resolution of the Congress urging that Congress Committees, Home Rule Leagues and other bodies having for their object the attainment of Colonial Self-Government within the Empire, should carry on educative and propagandist work with regard to the scheme of reforms. So long as the Congress and the Moslem Leagues had not framed a definite scheme of reforms, the Government had not fixed on a policy to be adopted towards the political demands of the Indian people. They probably waited to see what that scheme would be. But as soon as the scheme was framed and active agitation begun in several provinces in its support, the Government of India in consultation with Local Governments seems to have made up their mind as to the policy to be adopted towards the scheme and the agitation carried on for its realization.

A HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

The policy of the Government is expressed in language which is marked by contradictory vagueness. It is significant to note in this connection that Mr. Chamberlain skilfully evaded the question put to him by a member of Parliament whether the Government regarded the Home Rule Movement as outside the Constitution. But though the language used to express the policy *is* indefinite, its object is perfectly clear. It is to create among the Indian people a state of mind favourable to the acceptance of those small and minor reforms which alone, the Government of India, if they could have their own way, wish to introduce after the war. The Government wish to oppose the scheme of reforms advocated by the Congress and the Moslem League, and to compel the people to accept their own scheme which, there is reason to believe, is not marked by much liberalism and cannot therefore adequately meet the present requirements.

The adoption of a hostile attitude by the Government towards the agitation for post-war Constitutional reforms demanded by the Congress and the Moslem League makes it imperative that the new situation thus suddenly created by that attitude should receive the most careful consideration at the hands of the responsible authorities of the Congress and the League. As the chosen and responsible representatives of the people, they have great responsibilities to discharge at the present moment. Any false or wrong step taken by them, any lack of wisdom or courage or determination shown by them, the slightest desire on their part to parley with the forces of beaureaucratic reaction and repression will inevitably retard the country's progress and bring on their devoted heads the curses of the present generation and the generations to come. For they hold in the hollow of their hands the destinies of India and if they do not fully realize the great issues at stake and the enormous responsibilities that rest on their shoulders, they will have to thank themselves for the deplorable consequences that cannot but follow. Never was a great opportunity given to us as at the present moment. The forces of might and reaction are no doubt trying to raise their head, but on the other hand, the world-forces of liberalism, freedom and democratic progress have acquired an enormous accession of strength, and in this world-wide struggle between force and freedom, reaction and progress, autocracy and popular government, it would be criminal to entertain the slightest doubt that India's cause will not triumph. The Indian people have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, public spirit, courage and determination of the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Moslem League, and there is no doubt, they will rise to the occasion and come to decisions that will enormously strengthen the forces of progress in the land, and bring glory to themselves and to the great country of which they are proud to be devoted sons.

OUR GOAL.

Our goal is perfectly clear. We have pledged ourselves to certain principles of political reform and we cannot be satisfied unless the Government introduce reforms in which those principles are fully embodied. As reasonable men, we shall not insist on non-essentials or details, if thereby we can secure the acceptance of essential reforms, but we will not budge an inch where questions of principle are involved. Our ultimate goal is the realization of full responsible government, and our immediate object is to secure such reforms as will constitute a definite and distinct advance in the direction of that goal. Nothing short of this ought to satisfy us and will satisfy us. We will refuse to accept any so-called reforms that are of an unsubstantial character and will leave, as at present, all real power in the hands of the Executive. We want that, in the long run, the Executive should be fully responsible to the Legislature, and any scheme of reforms to be introduced after the war must be a real and substantial step in that direction. We must also insist that election to the various Legislatures should be direct and that the electoral franchise should be as broad and liberal as possible. And we must further insist that in the constitutional reconstruction of the Empire after the war, India's status shall in no way be inferior to that of the self-governing Dominions. These principles constitute the keynote of the reforms we demand, and though we are quite willing to consider any new scheme of reforms that may be put forward on behalf of the Government, we ought not to yield an inch on the point that no scheme will be accepted which does not fully embody these principles.

With such clear notions as to the ultimate and the immediate goal to be reached, and with such strong faith in the righteousness of our cause and in its triumph, the Joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League must set to its great work. There must be no hesitation, no doubt, no vacillation as to the ultimate and the immediate object to be accomplished, and not the faintest note of discord must be be struck with regard to carrying on the struggle for post war constitutional reforms to a finish.

I shall now consider the steps that should be taken with a view to reaching the immediate goal before us.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The first thing that must be done is to send a deputation to England at once without losing an time. There are certain factors in the situation which would make for the success of the Deputation.. The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain is a godsend. I do not wish to disparage him, but his defect seems to have been that he was unduly influenced by the interests and views of the Anglo-Indian beaureaucracy. With all his great talents and his keen sense of duty, he was not the proper man to be at the head of the Indian Government at the present moment. Mr. Montague's appointment Chamberlain could not have been a mere accident. Mr. Lloyd George must have selected him for the high office because he knew that of all the men available he was the best fitted to deal sympathetically and large-heartedly with the question of Indian Reforms. It also deserves to be borne in mind that the Prime Minister's Private Secretary is Mr. Kerr, the present editor of the *Round Table* and a friend of Mr. Curtis's. The Indian Press has criticised Mr. Curtis rather severely for the views he expressed in his letter to Mr. Kerr. But Mr. Curtis has changed some of his opinions since then; and there is no doubt that both he and Mr. Kerr are in full sympathy with India's aspirations for self-government. In fact, there is reason to believe that Mr. Curtis is in favour of some definite steps being taken in the direction of self-government, and is at present engaged in devising a scheme of his own towards that end. Mr. Kerr cannot be ignorant of his friend's views, and I have reasons to think that he himself is in favour of a real advance being made in the direction of Indian self-government. An able, quick, and broad-minded Prime Minister like Mr. Lloyd George, inspite of his pre-occupations must see that it would be sheer injustice and folly to tinker with the Indian problem. The Hon. Mr. Basu's appointment as member of the India Council is also a factor that will contribute to the success of the Deputation. The stars are thus favourable to the mission of the Deputation and it is therefore absolultely necessary that the members of the Deputation should proceed to England without delay.

I wish in this connection to make a suggestion which, I trust, a member of the All India Congress Committee or the Moslem League may be able to place before the meeting. I think, until the question of reforms is settled, there should be a small but effective organ in London for carrying on agitation for our demands. There is no doubt *India* but with due respect to its editorial staff, I must say that its advocacy of Indian Reforms lacks vigour, verve and persistence. I am a regular and careful reader of *India*, and though I should be the last person to deny the good work it has been doing, as an organ of agitation for the reofrms we demand, it is capable of immense improvement. If another organ such as I have suggested cannot be started, *India* at least must be improved so as to make it an influential and effective organ for carrying on agitation for the post-war reforms.

That the joint conference will pass a resolution strongly protesting against the repressive policy of the Government and the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, of course, goes without saying. The protest must be whole-hearted and unqualified. This is not the time for emphasizing any differences which some people may have with her. The attack the Government have made upon her, is not a personal attack; it is an attack upon the cause she represented and for which she worked with singular energy, zeal and devotion. We ought therefore to stand by her, as standing by her really means rallying round the banner of Self-Government we have unfurled.

PROPAGANDIST WORK.

The propagandist and educative work with regard to post-war constitutional reforms must be carried on in spite of the repressive policy of the Government. The various Provincial Congress Committees have appointed sub-committees for carrying on the work on well-considered lines. What is wanted is that the various Congress Committees should be provided with definite programmes of systematic and continuous work which they should carry on within their several jurisdictions. At present, some Congress bodies and local branches of the Home Rule Leagues are doing such work, and so far the work done is encouraging enough. But the results will be still more satisfactory if a comprehensive scheme of propagandist and educative work is prepared and the various Congress bodies and branches of the Home Rule Leagues are asked to follow that scheme wholly or partially as may be found feasible in view of local conditions and requirements.

It appears from Mr. Chamberlain's reply to a member of Parliament, that the Imperial Government are considering a suggestion made to them that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the question of Indian Reform. The Conference should, I think, express its view on the matter. It should consider which of the two alternative courses would be better—whether there should be a Parliamentary Committee or a Conference of the Government and the representatives of the people, and if it comes to the conclusion that a Conference would be better, it should at once wire to the Premier its disapproval of the suggestion for a Parliamentary Committee, and insist on a Conference being convened at an early date. Personally, I would prefer a Conference as more likely to result in a settlement acceptable to both the parties but, of course, I write with diffidence on the point.

The thought must have occurred to some minds, viz., should we not be prepared for the rejection of our demands, and in view of that contingency, think of measures the adoption of which may, in the long run, be rendered necessary for meeting the situation that may then arise? The thought is quite natural, and some brains might, indeed, go on exercising themselves in that direction; but I think it is premature for a responsible Conference to think of those measures just at present. It would be quite enough for the present, if the Conference respectfully but firmly intimates to the Government that in case our essential demands are not granted, it will be our bounden duty to resort to such further methods of constitutional agitation as will unmistakeably demonstrate to them that the only way to conciliate public opinion and sentiment is to unreservedly satisfy those demands.

THE PROPOSALS SUMMARISED.

I shall briefly summarise my views and suggestions as follows:—

(1) A deputation of the Congress and the Moslem League must immediately proceed to England.

(2) *India* should be improved and made a more effective organ of agitation or a post-war constitutional reforms, or a new organ should be started in London for the purpose.

(3) A strong and unanimous protest should be raised against the repressive policy of the Government and the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues.

(4) The propagandist and educative work should be carried on, on well considered lines to be settled by each Provincial Congress Committee, in spite of the repressive policy of the Government.

(5) The Conference should express its views whether the question of Indian Reforms should be considered by a Parliamentary Committee or a Conference of the Government and the representatives of the people.

(6) The Government should be given clearly to understand that the people are determined not to accept any scheme of reforms which will fall short of the essential demands of the Congress and the League, and that further methods of constitutional agitation will have to be adopted, if those essential demands are not conceded.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN,
B.A., LL.B.

Nasik, July 27.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In the I. F. A. shield competition, fourth round at the third time after two previous encounters ending in pointless draws, Breaknocks defeated Aryans by four goals to love. The game was rather poor, but the shots that found the net were beauties. Indians goalie and right and centre halves played splendidly. Local teams are all out and the competition now will be between Middlesex and the winners of Breaknocks v. Somersets.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE PRESIDENTSHIP

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The procedure adopted in recommending the three names for the Presidentship of the next Congress by the Council instead of by a General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is open to serious objection. The recommendation of names for the Presidentship of a body like the I. N. Congress is not a mere formal or an emergent piece of work to be disposed of only by the Council. What, sir, is the use of the Committee if its only function is to meet once a year, elect members of its Council, pass accounts and a vote of thanks to the chair and then leave everthing, important as well as unimportant, to be done by the Council throughout the rest of the year? Some days ago, a similar thing also happened in the Presidency Association regarding the internments question which was disposed of by its Council and I do not know what has become of the requisition sent by some of the members of the Association to the secretaries to convene a General Meeting of the members for its consideration.

I have nothing to say against the names of the gentlemen recommended but I feel that even if it be not unconstitutional for the Concil to adopt them (although, on my part, I doubt it), still it is certainly more decorous and proper that they should be set up by a meeting of the whole Committee than by less than a dozen members of the Council.

I hope, therefore, that the protest made in the Council itself to adopt the names in general meeting would be gracefully acceded to by the authorities without the need of a requisition.—Yours, etc.

H. V. DIVATIA.

Bombay, July 26.

THEOSOPHY AND POLITICS.

INDIAN SECTIONIS CABLE TO PREMIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 26.

The Secretary, Theosophical Society, Benares, sends us the following message:—The Executive Committee of the Council of Indian Section, Theosophical Society, has cabled the following resolution to the Prime Minister referring to the statement of the late Secretary of State for India, cabled by Reuter that Mrs. Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, in a letter to the Madras Government, "emphasized the unity of the Theosophical Society with the political aims of other organizations":—

Executive Committee of Indian Section desire to point out that statement of Madras Government contradicts that of Chamberlain. Committee as representing entire Indian Section of Theosophical Society consisting of nearly 7,000 members demand publication, its President's unmutilated letter, as otherwise great anxiety is being felt in Indian Section and in Society generally. Committee earnestly beg you to remove a cause of great irritation caused by Chamberlain's words which have misrepresented aims and object of world-wide religious organization."

DHARWAR POLICE INSPECTOR'S STRANGE ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

There is a good deal of sensation in the district regarding the action of Police-Inspector De Silva in dispersing the peaceful Hubli meeting on the 15th instant. The various public bodies in the District are moving the authorities in the matter. The Dharwar Home Rule League has to-day passed the following two resolutions and forwarded them to the authorities concerned:—

I. That the Dharwar Home Rule League strongly condemns the action of Police Inspector De Silva of Hubli in illegally dispersing a respectable and peaceful public meeting called by the Rate-payers' Association, Hubli, to explain the objects of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Primary Education Bill, on the 15th instant, without stating any legal authority, though it was demanded and without even giving his order in writing as desired; and urges upon the authorities concerned to take proper steps in the matter.

II. That copies of the above resolutions be sent by the Secretary of the League to the following authorities for necessary action:—

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.
2. The Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.
3. The District Magistrate, Dharwar.

The public is anxiously awaiting the action of the higher authorities in the matter.

D-RAMZAN FESTIVITIES AT JUNAGAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, July 26.

On Sunday last a grand feast on the occasion of the "Id" was held by the Moslem students of the Bahauddin College in their Residency Quarters, at which were present all the members of the College staff, students, and various other guests, prominent among whom were Principal and Mrs. Scott, Vice-principal Hodiwala, Professor and Mrs. Saldanha. The feature of the gathering was that all the four great communities of India—Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian—were represented. After the recitation of a piece from the Holy Quran, an address of welcome was read by Mr. Ansari in absence of Mr. Mewa-B.A. A letter from Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi of Rajkot, expressing regret at his inability to attend was also read. Principal Scott, who presided, in replying expressed a great satisfaction at the perfect harmony and union that exists among the students who are of different communities. "We are a little but strong band living in perfect union. May it last long!" he said, "May India be benefitted through our solid union, which, I hope, you will take away with yourselves when you enter the great world before you." Mr. N. T. Shaikh recited a poem especially composed for the occasion, Mr. Bukhari spoke on the holy month of Ramzan, Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman spoke on the needs of Moslem students and proposed a vote of thanks to Principal Scott and Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi for the keen interest they take in the cause of Moslem education as President and Secretary respectively of the Kathiawar Moslem Association, and Mr. Prohit, a Hindu student, appealed to all present to maintain national unity and follow the examples of Messrs. Jinnah and Gandhi. Professor Hodiwala, Mrs. Scott and Professor Joshi also addressed the gathering. The proceedings came to an end with dinner and music, Messrs. Karimbux and Issani thanking the guests on behalf of the students.

ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK.

TEN KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 26.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser Otway was torpedoed and sunk on the 22nd instant in northern waters. Ten men were killed. The remainder were saved.

SUBMARINE C34 SUNK.

A STOKER TAKEN PRISONER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 26.

A Berlin official communiqué dated the 22nd instant states that the British submarine C34 has been sunk by an enemy submarine. One stoker survived and was taken prisoner.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

RETURNS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. July 26.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2891 and sailings 2791. Twenty-one steamers over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk, also one fishing boat. Fifteen steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk. Over 1,600 tons.	Sunk. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2408	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2279	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2490	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2540	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	2	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2903	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2928	2900	14	4	8	12
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

IMMUNITY FROM SUBMARINISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, July 26.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 26.

During the week, 1,063 vessels arrived at French ports and 937 left. No vessel was sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, July 26.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. July 26.

During the week ending 22nd instant 593 ships arrived in Italian ports and 550 departed. Two steamers were sunk.

30,000 ROUMANIAN PRISONERS DIE.

90 PER CENT FROM PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A message from Jassy states that returns received from Austrian and German sources show that 30,000 Rumanian prisoners have died, 90 per cent. of them in prisoners' camps from physical exhaustion. Some died at Camrai, some at Valenci-Ennes and some at Douai.

GREEK CHAMBER.

KING SIGNS ORDER FOR CONVOCATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Tribune's" Athens correspondent states that the King has signed an order for the convocation of the Chamber.. It transpires that the Gounarist Government obtained 80,000,000 francs from Germany.

AUSTRIAN OPPOSITION TO ITALY.

OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST PURELY GERMAN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent of the "Central News" at Rome states that the military authorities there gather that the offensive in the east is purely German and that Austrian opposition to Italy has not diminished.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

HIS DUTIES DETAILED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. July 26.

The "Times" states that Mr. T. Chadwick has been appointed permanent Indian Trade Commissioner in London. He will probably have an Indian assistant. Before taking up his new appointment Mr. Chadwick, who has just returned from Italy, will write a report on his twelve months' enquiry as to the possibilities of Indian trade with Russia, France and Italy. His principal function will be to assist the Indian export trade. He will advise the commercial public in its search for fresh markets for Indian products and in establishing new commercial connections within the Empire, and help Indian industrialists in enquiries regarding machinery and processes of manufacture. He will closely co-operate with the Commercial Intelligence branch of the Board of Trade and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF WHEAT.

SCHEME FOR CONTROL OF FOOD SALES AND DISTRIBUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 2-35 p.m. July 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes, on behalf of the Food Controller, foreshadowed a far reaching scheme of local control in regard to food sales and distribution. The Government were taking over all important flour mills which would supply bakers at a price which would enable the sale of a ninepenny loaf, which would be compulsory. The Exchequer subsidy would meet the difference between the purchase and the sale price of wheat by mills. Mr. Clynes said that the Food Controller was impressed by the necessity for securing an overseas surplus, and had arranged for the acquisition of stocks of wheat and a minimum monthly accommodation as the first charge on British shipping. Steps were being considered to discontinue the competition between the army and the civilian food purchases.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

SHORTAGE IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE FEARED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 2-35 p.m. July 26.

The "Times" says there is now a keen demand for a better class tea, especially D for which the price is not fixed. 1/3 and 1/9 is at present being bid for D Ceylon and Indian teas respectively, which means retail price at 3s. 6d. or 4s. or more a pound in distant parts of the country.

On the contrary, considerable amounts of lowest priced teas have been withdrawn because the minimum prices were not bid. Dealers are surprised at this because they are convinced that unless far more tonnage is allotted to tea in the immediate future there will soon be a shortage of even the lowest grades. The intimation that buyers must not expect to bid for more than forty per cent of their purchases during the statutory period from July 1915 to June 1916 confirms this view.

EXCLUDING CHINA AND JAVA TEAS FROM CANADA.

SUGGESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., July 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees suggested that as Australia had prohibited the import of China and Java teas in order to help Indian and Ceylon growers who were at present to a large extent deprived of the home market, Mr. Walter Long might suggest to the Government of Canada the propriety of taking similar action in view of the fact that the Dominion was now importing quantities of Java leaf.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied "I do not think that the representations could usefully be made to the Canadian Government and, if the facts are, as stated in the question, the Canadian Government will doubtless duly consider the matter." He added that during the year ended March last which was the latest period for which statistics were available, the imports of Java tea into Canada did not exceed one per cent. of the total imports.

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The "Pioneer" says:—The Government of India will probably convene a small conference consisting of non-officials to discuss the question of the place of English and Vernacular as media of instruction in secondary schools. The conference will meet during the latter half of August.

DISCONTENT IN CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

(Associated [illegible])

LAHORE, July 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent on the French front states that there is some discontent in the Crown Prince's Army. Ordinary troops complain that the Stosstrupper are decorated and rested, although they do not remain for the dangerous work of holding the gains. The Stosstrupper on the other hand complain that the second and third waves of assaulting troops do not follow them up more quickly.

MORAL OF BELGIUM.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN BRUTALITY.

ALLIES' JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Balfour made his first public speech since his return from the United States at the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, held at the Mansion House on June 15, says "The Times." He spoke in terms of high admiration of the work of the committee and of the Americans who organized the distribution of relief in Belgium. Germany, he said, from the day when she first invaded Belgium, had systematically trampled under foot all the laws of international morality.

The Lord Mayor presided.

THE CASE AGAINST GERMAN MILITARISM.

Mr. Balfour, in moving the adoption of the report, said the splendid sum subscribed in New Zealand was a remarkable proof of the manner in which it had been found possible throughout the whole world for peoples to feel a real living emotion in the face of distant tragedies which could by no possibility touch themselves. After paying a tribute to the work of the Committee and to those in the United States who had organized relief work in Belgium, especially Mr. Hoover, the Foreign Secretary continued:—It is impossible to survey the past without considering what bearing the Belgian case has upon the world case for the war. Just consider what light the history of the last two years throws upon German militarism. It was said by those who endeavoured to excuse German atrocities in the early weeks of the war that, after all, an invading army was almost always accompanied by some regrettable incidents, and that you must not judge a nation too hardly because some of its troops behaved badly. That excuse, even at the time, was obviously hopelessly inadequate. The investigations made by impartial tribunals, the evidence that could be given, and in part has been given, by American diplomats whose tongues are now unloosed by the fact that hostilities have broken out with Germany, conclusively prove that the frightfulness exercised by the German troops in Belgium was a deliberate frightfulness. It was never repressed. It was constantly encouraged. It had a deliberate political purpose. It was carried out as part of a scheme, part of a settled policy. But even if that had not been demonstrated by investigation as to what went on in Belgium during the early months of the war, it is manifest now to the whole world, if they will only consider the events in that country in their entirety. It is not denied by the Germans themselves that the invasion of Belgium was a gross breach of treaty engagements. If they say it was a military necessity, and in the face of military necessity even treaty engagements must give way, we do not agree. But we ask: Is there any evidence that military necessity was the sole motive of German aggression? Had it been so, what would any other nation in the world have done when the military necessity was accomplished? It is no excuse, but for the sake of argument grant that it has some shadowy basis of international morality—I think it has none—would not the nation which had to break its solemn treaty engagements when the military necessity had been carried out, give every consideration to the country at whose expense it had been carried out and whose independence it had promised to protect? Would not the Belgians have been the spoilt children of the armies that were, as it were, against their will in occupation of their territory? To this hour Belgium is not merely occupied by Germany, it is brutally oppressed by Germany, and it is perfectly useless, in the face of facts like these, to grub about looking for some excuse why German soldiers shot unoffending Belgian peasants, or why German statesmen said in August, 1914, it was necessary for the German Empire that the Belgian frontier should be violated. (Cheers.) We are reduced to this that we are grateful that these uncivilized and barbarous conquerors do not take for their own interests the food that your generosity, and the generosity of Belgium's friends and Allies throughout the world, have provided for her unhappy population.

But it is all-important, if we would judge aright what this war means, that we should never forget the lesson that German behaviour in Belgium began to teach us in August, 1914, and which it has never ceased to teach us ever since. If you ask "Cannot you trust German honour and German promises?" There is the plain fact of treaties broken—and scornfully broken. Do you ask whether in future you can or cannot trust this militant and Imperialist Germany—for it is only of that Germany that I am speaking—to show some regard for humanity, you have the example of Belgium staring you in the face. The almost incredible horrors of the Armenian massacres are remote and, though their total result is beyond question, the details are not open to our examination. We do not know what share of those unexampled abominations is due to Turkish inspiration and how much is due to German inspiration. But in Belgium you have the German carrying out his policy in his own way, undisturbed by allies. Everything that is done he has done. We know what he has done; we know what he is doing. Do not let familiarity with the terrible story of Belgium blunt you to the moral which should be drawn from it.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

I do not know if you have read the report of the magnificent speech, which appears in to-day's papers, made by the President of the United States upon the causes of the war, and the underlying necessities in which the whole of liberty-loving mankind lies to see that such a war is never repeated. If you read that speech, and bear in mind German action in Belgium, German promises about Belgium, German policy in Belgium, and Germany's future intentions in regard to Belgium, you will see that the general observations made by the President find there a conclusive and unanswerable support. There, on the face of history, lies the justification of this great alliance amongst all nations, practically, at the present time who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion which the civilized world is promised if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace. (Cheers.) There is only one true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium, and that is the defeat of Germany. (Loud cheers.)

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AND HIS GERMAN FRIENDS.

AN INCIDENT OF 1909.

In the year 1909 a letter which, in the light of to-day, shows a remarkable prescience appeared in the "Morning Post." The letter was written by Mr. Philip Bainbridge in support of certain articles by the late Archibald Colquhoun on the subject of "Germany & Sea Power." Mr. Bainbridge was convinced that war with Germany was sooner or later inevitable unless she was forced to desist from her *Weltpolitik* or England yielded weaked to her *Machtpolitik*. Why, he asked, leave Germany to choose her own time? It was obvious Mr. Bainbridge held, that her battleship building was directed against Great Britain. His letter proceeded:

Tell her so point blank, adding that we shall consider it "an unfriendly action" if she does not desist, and shall take measures accordingly. Now we can destroy her Navy and utterly ruin her immense and growing carrying trade. If we let things slide even till 1912 the advantage will lie with her, and as time goes on her superiority will increase.

In the same year a party of English Labour members of Parliament, including Mr Ramsay Macdonald, spent the Whitsun recess in visiting some of the chief towns of Germany. The party arrived in Berlin on June 5 and were officially entertained at a luncheon in the Reichstag building next day Herr Bethmann Hollweg being present. In the course of the speeches the English Labour delegates were assured that no one in Germany was antagonistic to England, that everybody would regard war between the two countries as "an incalculable disaster," and that it was "the dearest wish of the whole population in Germany to live at peace with England and to secure an *entente cordiale* such as existed between England and France."

Of course, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald rose to this claptrap; and to show how avidly he swallowed it he went out of his way to refer in terms of strong censure to the letter from Mr. Bainbridge from which we have already quoted. He declared that he had seen the letter with regret "in a leading newspaper of such eminent standing as the "Morning Post"; he assured his hearers that the views expressed in the letter did not represent public opinion in England, and he added: "When reading it one's heart burns with shame."

Is it surprising that the war found us unprepared when every attempt to see things as they really were simply made the hearts of men like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald "burn with shame"? The service that this pacifist then rendered to peace was to convince Germany of the ease with which political leaders in this country could be duped. Knowing nothing himself, as events have proved, he took eager pains to hold up to odium and discredit those who, again as events have proved, did know. If Mr. Macdonald's heart "burnt with shame" then, though for quite the wrong reason, how it should be utterly consumed to-day!

WHAT I SHALL SAY TO THE RUSSIANS.

MRS. PANKHURST ON HER MISSION.

Interviewed by the "Daily Graphic," Mrs. Pankhurst explained why she is going to Russia, and gave an outline of the message she will deliver on Russian platforms. She has not been to Russia before, but she has many friends there. She spoke as follows:—

I shall appeal to the Russians to be loyal to the Alliance and to fight side by side with us until we have beaten Germany. I shall appeal to them to be loyal to their Slav brothers in the Balkans, and not to desert them. I shall appeal to them to be loyal to their old Ally France, because France was faithful to her alliance through all the years when German agitators were trying to break it up and to prejudice the people of this country against Russia. I shall say: The great ideals of human liberty and human freedom have to be fought for, so don't just talk about them—fight for them, because Germany is the enemy of all these things. And I shall appeal to them to be faithful to those Russian soldiers who have died in this war, and died largely because under the old regime they had not the munitions to defend themselves. Their deaths must not be in vain. Finally, I shall impress upon the Russian people that if Russia made a premature peace with Germany her future would be far worse than her past. Unless the Russian people help us to win the war against Germany they will have slavery more terrible than they had under the Tsar, and we shall all share it.

OUR FIRST DUTY TO BE LOYAL.

I am going to Russia because I think our organisation can do some useful work in the cause of the Allies. We can make a special appeal to the Russian people. The fact that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was to be allowed to go made me feel that a mission from our union could do very useful work. We are the real revolutionaries; we don't merely talk about it; we have had it; and we suspended our devolution because we realised that our first duty was to preserve our country and to be loyal to our Allies in the war. Someone said of me, "I think it is a good thing she should go because she has been to her Siberia." Because we have not been platform revolutionaries. We have suffered prison, forcible feeding, all these things; therefore they will be ready to hear what we have got to say. I should think I have addressed more public meetings on the war than almost anybody else, from the early days when we had our own recruiting campaign. A large number of them have been meetings in connection with industrial unrest; others have been special meetings for women, open-air meetings, meetings in halls, in drawing-rooms, in churches. I believe we can put the case for the war as it is felt by the ordinary men and women of this country.

There are people going over to Russia, or trying to go, who will claim to speak in the name of the working-classes, but who do not represent the mass of the people. They represent only a very small minority, and they have no right whatever to speak either in the name of organised labour or the general mass of the people. What a pretty friend of humanity a man is who won't fight for his own country! And these British pacifists will make big claims in Petrograd to represent the people of this country, when the fact is there is not a constituency in this country where they could get elected. They dare not hold an open meeting.

FREE FROM THE GERMAN MENACE.

Recently I took the opinion of a big meeting in Hyde Park. I said I was going to Russia. One man asked that it should be put to the vote. I said that although I might not be in agreement with the audience on ordinary political questions, yet on the war I did represent them; that we were all united against an inconclusive peace, that we were in the war to avenge Belgium and Serbia and to win such a victory that the world would be free from the German menace. Only two hands were held up against me.

What I want to do is to make the Russian masses realise that the masses of the British people are of one mind for this war; that we are not in it for aggrandisement or anything of that sort, but that we are fighting against the enemies of freedom; that the whole future of civilisation depends upon whether the world is to be free or enslaved.

BIRD LOVER FINED.

BREAD CRUMBS IN A GARDEN.

"The birds are my children, and I have a dog which is my son. I have nothing else to love since my poor boy was killed in Mesopotamia," said an elderly woman named Sophia G. Stuart, who stated she was an American, nearly seventy-four years of age, when charged on June 9 at Woking with wasting bread.

A police-sergeant said he found a quantity of bread cut into small pieces scattered over the front and back of Mrs. Stuart's house in Englefield Road, Knot's Hill and he collected half a pound of these pieces.

When he spoke to defendant she said she had fed the birds for years, and would continue to do so. In her defence defendant said she had fed the birds for nearly seventy-three years, and was a member of all sorts of bird societies.

All she did was to use the bottom crusts of the loaves, which were frequently unclean, and also crusts which she could not eat.

The magistrate imposed a fine of £2. The defendant wept and said she would endeavour to get the money from her lawyer.—The "Pall Mall Gazette."

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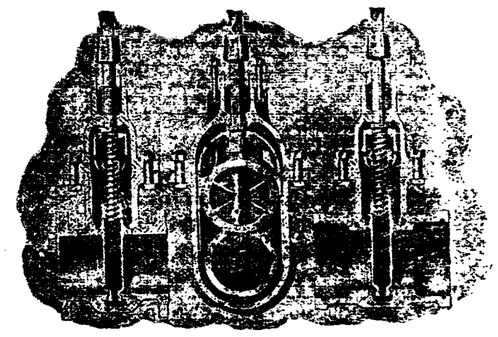

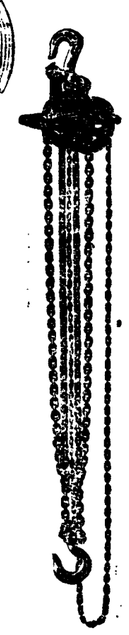

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Eldest Brother of
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Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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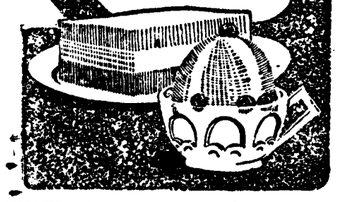

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Rainfall has diminished in north-west India. It has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula: local in Assam, the United Provinces, and Punjab, east Gujrat, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyo six inches; Akyab five; Tavoy and Gaumati three; Darjeeling, Bariisal two; Chiittagong seven; Cox's Bazar three; Bogra. Jalpaiguri and Ranchi one and a half; Purnea one; Gorakhpur, Benares and Mussooree one and a half; Jhansi three; Bareilly two; Delhi four; Surat and Nowgong one and a half: Fizamabad one; and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rainfall in the United Provinces and Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 29th. 1916	1915
	n. Ct.	n. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.11	26.80	37.85	46.03
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.36	28.74	41.96	44.81
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.28	27.93	41.49	45.15
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.10	27.95	43.50	1.35
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.834	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4	"
Dew Point.....	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.841	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).....	9 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 3	"
Minimum ..... do.	78 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	W W.	
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	303	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13	Inches.
Total fall during month	11.47	"
Do. do. year	29.36	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 26th July	0.15	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill		Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill
	July	h.	m	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft. in
Thur	26	m 3	24	25	9	26	m 8	51	19 9
Fri	27	m 3	55	26	1		7	45a	18 3
		m 4	14	24	8	27	m 9	34	20 8
Sat	28	m 5	16	24	6	28	m 10	33	21 6
		4	47a	25	1		11	38a	18 1
Sun	29	m 6	38	24	7	29	m 0	28a	22 0
		m 5	53	24	8				
Mon	30	m 8	9	25	3	30	m 9	50	17 7
		m 7	15	24	8		2	8a	21 7
Tues	31	m 9	16	25	4	31	m 1	58	16 11
		8	3a	25	1		3	16a	20 9
Wed	1	m 10	8	25	7	1	m 2	53	16 1
		9	40	26	1		4	9a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.		Sunset.
" 26 (Thursday)	"	6h. 4m.	" 7h. 16m
" 27 (Friday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 7h 16m.
" 28 (Saturday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 29 (Sunday)	"	6h 15m.	" 7h. 15m
" 30 (Monday)	"	6h 15m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 31 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 15m.	" 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 15m.	" 7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h 30.1m a.m; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h, 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.15in. and Delhi 3.50in. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme northern and eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperatures is also below normal at Delhi but in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi report 2.75in. of rain. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana. Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.23in. and Mount Abu 0.32in. Skies are lightly clouded in, Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujuart and local in Central India West, while a few showers, have occurred in Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 1.11in., Surat 1.67in., Ahmedbad 0.46in. and Indore 0.19in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0.46in., Hoshangabad 0.40in., Akola 0.26in., Chanda 0.64in. and Raipur 0 28in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, Bombay has had 0.11in., Ratnagiri 0.60in., Mormugao 0.30in. and Karwar 0.54in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.23in., Sholapur 0.13in., Belgaum 0.56in., Aurangabad 0.10in., Nizamabad 1.20in. and Hyderabad 0.70in. Skies are heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in Rajputana and to some extent in the United Provinces and ceased on the north Coromandel coast but has increased in Hyderabad and south Gujarat; it has been nearly general in Malabar the Konkan, Gujarat and Hyderabad and local in the north and the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces, Kathiawar and south-east Madras.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad and local rain in east Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the north and the east Punjab and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, the 26th of July 1917

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th July)	99.4	87.0	68	..	0	0
Jask	96 1	83.4	80	..	0	—0.08
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th July)	91.2	88.3	80	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.3	87 8	63	..	2 60	+0.66
Rawalpindi	99.9	73 3	77	..	19.08	+10.44
Lahore	92.1	73 3	93	0.15	4 57	—1 82
Multan	91.5	78 3	93	..	4.04	..
Amritsar	93.7	78 4	85	..	12 94	+3.21
Delhi	93.4	74 2	88	3.50	12.15	+2 08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.8	..	84	0 02	11.54	+0.98
Mainpuri	86 3	76.2	84	0 02	7 16	—1.98
Jhansi	88.8	78 2	88	0 01	7 16	—4 88
Cawnpore	93 8	76 6	94	2 76	9 79	—4 88
Allahabad	93 8	80 1	93	0 08	14 30	+0.61
	86 3	78 2	86	0 06	13 12	—1 64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	85.4	61	..	0.72	—0.52
Karachi	89 3	81.4	87	..	0.04	—4.46
Ajmer	81 2	76 0	86	0.09	13 81	+5 79
Jaipur	92 5	76 8	84	0.23	13.92	+5.43
Kotah	94 6	75.8	59	..	21.89	+10 66
Mount Abu	75 0	65 6	99	0.3	27.76	+4 00
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Ahmedabad	89 2	78 9	68	..	7.47	—0 29
Dwarka	86 7	80 7	81	..	4.46	—3 95
Veraval	82 1	79 8	89	..	18.30	+8.11
Bhavnagar-Para	89 0	75 0	73	..	11.36	—2 84
Surat	93 2	78 0	97	1.14	11.05	+2 49
Baroda	88 3	76 7	91	0 67	23 87	+0.82
Ahmedabad	86 9	75 7	88	0.46	15 99	+0.85
Deesa	91.5	76 0	85	..	11.36	+4.61
Rajkot	89 9	74 1	91	0.01	23.43	+18.14
Indore	90 1	71 6	91	0.19	14.60	+0 52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79 9	73 3	88	0 03	20.40	—2 53
Saugor	79 2	72.2	97	0 46	19 90	+5 89
Hoshangabad	81.7	73 0	97	0 49	22.48	+7 25
Khandwa	84 3	74 1	87	0.05	14.32	+1.32
Akola	85 4	74.4	88	0 26	11.21	—2 99
Amraoti	90 3	73.3	90	0 02	10.6	—4 09
Nagpur	81 4	73.9	86	0.08	15.94	—1.98
Chanda	85 5	74 6	86	0.64	26.97	+4.66
Raipur	90 6	73 2	85	0.28	27.94	+6.28
CONCAN—						
Bombay	85.3	79 2	84	0.11	25 86	—4 41
Ratnagiri	83 5	75 3	94	0.60	49 80	—9 28
Mormugao	84.0	76 6	93	0 30	43.17	—9.24
Karwar	83.7	75.9	86	0.54	50.90	—1.78
DECCAN DEGCAR AND MYSORE—						
Malegaon	88.4	72 8	95	0 04	1 21	—7 52
Aurangabad	81.5	69 9	83	0 03	4 46	—13 57
Poona	81 8	71 5	90	0 23	5 42	—5 25
Sholapur	85 8	74.8	83	0.13	5 0.	—3 48
Bijapur	88.8	72 5	78	..	6.12	+0 99
Belgaum	75.1	68.1	95	0.56	15.48	—6 38
Kaladgi	84 5	70.6	90	0.10	10.64	—9 21
Nizamabad (Indur)	84 1	72.2	88	1.02	40 94	+7.30
Hyderabad	90.5	72 2	90	0.70	7.84	—1.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86 5	74 3	86	0.89	77 94	+7 66
Calicut	82 3	71.9	96	1.03	46.50	—14 17
Cochin	84.8	72 3	86	0.35	41 26	—6.14
Colombo	85.3	78.5	83	..	7.06	—4.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	77 7	89	..	14 47	+4 56
Bellary	90 3	75.7	67	..	4.16	+0.44
Cuddapah	95.6	80 3	64	..	4.42	—4 85
Madras	91.5	79 0	79	..	7.41	+2.12
Bangalore	79 3	68 0	84	..	4.19	—2.05
Coimbatore	89 3	68.5	79	..	1.04	—1 7
Trichinopoly	101.0	76.6	59	0.38	2.83	+0.31
Negapatam	96 7	78 2	62	..	1.69	—1.22

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th July, 1917, was 29.15 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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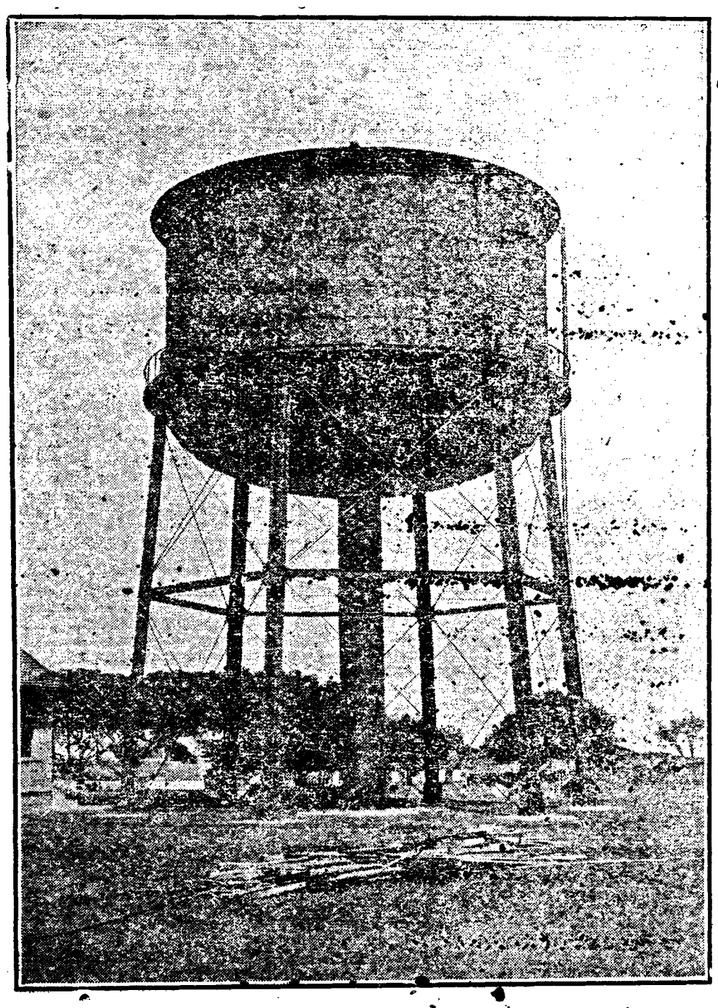

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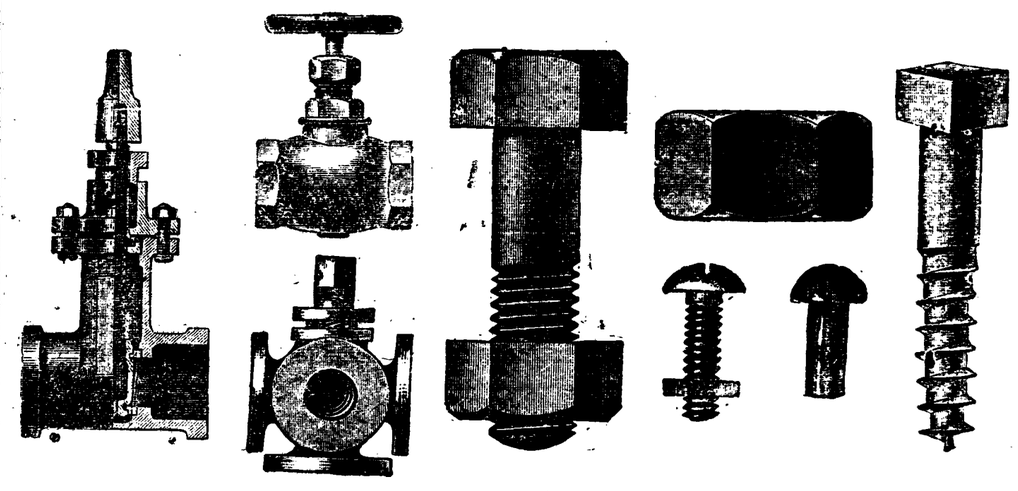

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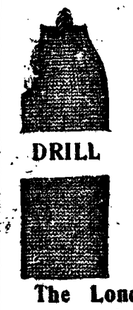

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